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# BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

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TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

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CONTINUED BY

*JOHN SIMS*, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.


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VOL. XXV.


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Soft roll your incense, Herbs, and Fruits, and Flowers!
In mingled clouds to him, whose sun exalts,
Whose breath perfumes you, and whose pencil paints.

THOMPSON.

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SHOUT
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IT

# PULTENÆA VILLOSA. VILLOUS PULTENÆA.

*Clafs and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus utrinque appendiculatus! *Cor.* papilionacea : alis vexillo brevioribus. *Stylus* fubulatus. *Stigma* fimplex, acutum. *Leg.* 1-loculare difpermum. SMITH.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PULTENÆA *villoſa ;* foliis oblongis piloſis, floribus ſolitariis axillaribus, caule villoſo. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 507. *Smith in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 503. *Dryander in Ann. of Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 519. *Poiret in Encyc. Meth.* 738.

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The PULTENÆA *villoſa*, of which we believe no figure has been before given, is at firſt ſight eaſily diſtinguiſhed from AOTUS *villoſa* (No. 949) with which it has been confounded, from the corolla being of a plain yellow colour without ſtreaks. A more attentive obſervation will ſhew the two additional leaflets to the calyx, and the brown harſh ſtipules at the baſe of every leaf, both which parts are entirely wanting in Aotus ; nor do the flowers grow in whorls as in the latter.

A low branchy greenhouſe ſhrub ; native of New-Holland ; flowers in April and May, communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney.

N.° 967

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St.r Geo. Crescent Oct.1 1806 E. Sansom sculp.

# RHEXIA VIRGINICA. VIRGINIAN RHEXIA.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* 4, calyci inserta. *Antheræ* declinatæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis, intra ventrem calycis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RHEXIA *virginica*; foliis ſeſſilibus lanceolatis trinerviis ſerrato ciliatis, calycibus glanduloſo-ciliatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl* 2. *p.* 301.

RHEXIA *virginica. Sp. Pl.* 491. *Reich.* 2. 146. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 2. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 1. *Gronov. Virg.* 41. *Michaux Flor. Bor.-Am. v.* 1. *p.* 222.

RHEXIA *Aliſanus et ſeptemnervia. Walt. Flor. Car. p.* 130. ?

ALISANUS vegetabilis carolinianus. *Pluk. Amalth.* 8.

LYSIMACHIA non pappoſa virginiana, Tuberariæ foliis hirſutis, flore tetrapetalo rubello. *Pluk. Alm.* 235. *t.* 202. *f.* 8. *Rai Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 426.

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A hardy perennial, native of Virginia, Carolina, and Maryland, growing moſt luxuriantly in marſhy ground, and in ſuch ſituations, as we are informed by MICHAUX, the leaves become ſeven-nerved. The number of ſtamens and petals is not conſtant in the different ſpecies of this genus; in ſeveral reſpects it approaches in affinity to Melaſtoma, with which it is united, by JUSSIEU, in the ſame natural order. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Propagated by ſeeds, which are rarely brought to maturity with us.

Communicated by Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, Old Brompton.

N.º 968

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Nov.1 1806. F. Sansom sculp.

# SPHÆROLOBIUM VIMINEUM. TWIGGY SPHÆROLOBIUM.

## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus, irregularis. *Cor.* papillionacea. *Stigma* carinatum, membranaceo-dilatatum! *Legumen* pedicellatum, turgidum, obliquum, monoſpermum. *Stam.* 2 ſuprema diſtantia. SMITH.

## *Specific Name and Synonyms.*

SPHÆROLOBIUM *vimineum. Smith, in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 509. *Dryander, ibid. v.* 2. *p.* 509.

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Dr. SMITH, who had not ſeen a living plant, obſerves, that he could find no trace of leaves, but ſuſpects that the ſeedling plants may probably have them; we find however that the ſterile branches or young ſhoots, which produce no flowers the ſame year, are clothed with ſmall lanceolate leaves. In cultivation we have generally found two kidney-ſhaped ſeeds in each pod, one attached to the dorſal margin of each valve. The pod is inflated, nearly globular, but the back almoſt ſtraight; the peculiar oblique twiſting, mentioned by Dr. SMITH, is probably the effect of drying. In other reſpects we find the Doctor's deſcription to correſpond with our own obſervations: we did not indeed advert to the diſtance of the two upper ſtamens from each other, but it may be ſo.

Our plant was communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Flowers in May, June, and July, and ripens its ſeeds in Auguſt.

Syd.Edwards del. Pub. by T.Curtis St.Geo.Crescent Nov.1.1806. E.Sansom sculp.

# ANDROMEDA CASSINEFOLIA. SHINING OVAL-LEAVED ANDROMEDA.

*Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata, ore 5-fido. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, valvulis medio ſeptiferis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANDROMEDA *caſſinefolia;* pedunculis aggregatis rameis axillaribuſque, corollis globoſo-campanulatis, foliis ovalibus ſubſerratis nitidis.
ANDROMEDA *caſſinefolia, var.* α. *Ventenat Hort. Celſ.* 60.
ANDROMEDA *ſpecioſa, var.* α nitida. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 256.

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Whether this plant and the ANDROMEDA *pulverulenta* (No. 667) ought in reality to be conſidered as diſtinct ſpecies, or merely varieties, may be doubted: they are certainly very nearly related, but this is a ſmaller, leſs robuſt ſhrub, the leaves are not ſo bluntly crenated, but rather ſerrate, and quite entire at the baſe. At the time the *pulverulenta* was publiſhed we had not ſeen MICHAUX's work, or we might have been induced to have adopted his name. Yet his aſſertion that the mealy appearance on the leaves is certainly the effect of diſeaſe, may be rendered dubious by the conſideration, that the *pulverulenta* is a much larger and every way more robuſt plant, bearing flowers of greater ſize and more in a bunch, than the *caſſinefolia*, circumſtances difficult to be attributed to any malady.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. FRASER's, in Sloane-Square, who we believe firſt introduced it into this country. We received ſpecimens alſo from Meſſrs. MALCOLM's Nurſery, at Kenſington. Native of North-Carolina, about Fayette-Town and Wilmington. Flowers in June.

Syd.Edwards del. Pub. by T.Curtis, St.Geo Crescent Nov.1.1806. F.Sansom sculp

# LILIUM POMPONIUM (α). SCARLET POMPONE LILY.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. ſupra Num.* 798.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

LILIUM *pomponium, var.* α. *Vide ſupra Num.* 798, *ubi inter ſynonyma inſeri poteſt.*
LILIUM *pyrenaicum. Lil. a Redoutè, t.* 145.

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This is the variety of LILIUM *pomponium* ſo generally confounded with LILIUM *chalcedonicum (ſupra Num.* 30*)*.

We have before obſerved, that in the ſplendid work of REDOUTE, the laſt-mentioned ſpecies has been miſtaken for the plant here figured; ſince which, in the ſame work, the yellow variety of this has made its appearance, under the title of *pyrenaicum*; one error leading to the other. *G.*

N.971

# ORNITHOGALUM JUNCIFOLIUM. RUSH-LEAVED STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.* *Vide Nos.* 653 & 746, OBS.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ORNITHOGALUM *juncifolium*; filamentis ſublanceolatis, racemo longiſſimo, foliis ſubulatis plurimis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *p.* 46. *t.* 90.

ORNITHOGALUM *juncifolium*. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 102, 123.

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All that we know of this plant is, that Mr. LODDIGES received it, ſome years ago, among other Cape bulbs, from Holland, under the name of ORNITHOGALUM *rupeſtre*, which is a very humble plant, with only two or three flowers on the ſcape. This appears to us to be the ſame with JACQUIN's *juncifolium*, although both the flowers and leaves are much leſs numerous than in his figure, and the ſegments of the corolla ſomewhat broader and more blunt. The filaments are narrow-lance-ſhaped, alternate ones rather broader. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Requires the protection of a greenhouſe or glaſs frame.

N.º 972

# ALLIUM PANICULATUM. ROSE-COLOURED GARLICK.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 869.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLIUM *paniculatum ;* caule subteretifolio, umbellifero, pedunculis capillaribus effusis, staminibus simplicibus, spatha longissima. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 425. *Sp. Pl.* 428. *Scop. Carn. ed.* 2. *n.* 398. *Gærtn. Sem.* 56. *t.* 16. *Host Pl. Austr.* 184. *n.* 6. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 73.

ALLIUM, &c. &c. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1225. *Opusc.* 386. *All.* 22. *cum Ic.* —— *Mich. Nov. Gen. tab.* 24. *f.* 4.

ALLIUM sive Moly montanum. *III. Clus. Hist. p.* 194.

ALLII montani. *IIII. Spec. I. Id. eod.*

ALLII montani. *IIII. Spec. II. Id. eod.*

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A native of the South of Europe and the Levant; introduced into our gardens by Signor G. FABRONI in 1780. The present specimen was raised by Mr. LODDIGES from seeds received from Austria. We shall take some future opportunity of attempting an arrangement of this too extensive genus, the specimens of which are so difficult to be met with in our gardens. The plant figured by HALLER has segments of the corolla far more blunt than those of the present; but we can scarcely think it a distinct species on that account. It is sometimes bulbiferous, at others entirely without bulbs, as was the case in our present specimen. *G.*

N.° 973

# VACCINIUM ARCTOSTAPHYLOS. MADEIRA WHORTLE-BERRY.

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* ſuperus. *Cor.* 1-petala. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſerta. *Bacca* 4-locularis, polyſperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VACCINIUM *Arctoſtaphylos*; floribus racemoſis, foliis crenulatis ovatis acutis, caule arboreo. *Sp. Pl.* 500. *Reich.* 2. 106. *Willd.* 2. 353. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 13. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 21. *Bot. Repoſ. t.* 30. *Ejuſdem Recenſ. p.* 20. *Pall. Roſſ. v.* 1. *part.* 2. *p.* 45.

VITIS IDEA orientalis maxima, cerafifolio, flore variegato. *Tourn. Cor.* 42. *it.* 2. 223. *c. icone.*

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A handſome greenhouſe ſhrub, native of Madeira, the Levant, and Mount Caucaſus. Flowers from May to July. Introduced by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, in 1777. The ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken was communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, in whoſe garden there appears to be two varieties; but as the other has not yet flowered, we can ſay nothing certain with regard to them. This is one of the ſpecies which has ten ſtamens and the calyx and corolla divided into five ſegments. The berries are black, five-celled, with ſeveral ſeeds in each.

TOURNEFORT imagines this ſhrub may be the *Arctoſtaphylos* or Bear's-berry of GALEN, and hence this name was adopted by LINNÆUS.

= V. frondigerum Sm. in Rees' Cyc. no. 22.

N.º 974

Pub by T Curtis S.t Geo Crescent Nov 1 1806 F Sansom sculp

# HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* ſuperus, 5-dentatus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Capſ.* 2-locularis, 2-roſtris, foramine inter cornua dehiſcens.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYDRANGEA *quercifolia;* foliis lobatis ſubtus tomentoſis, floribus paniculatis: terminalibus ſterilibus maximis.

HYDRANGEA *quercifolia;* cymis radiatis, foliis oblongis ſinuato-lobatis dentatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 634. *Bartram Trav. p.* 382.

HYDRANGEA *radiata;* foliis lobatis, ſubtus tomentoſis. *Smith Ic. Pict. p.* 12.

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DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby: bark brown, deciduous. *Leaves* oppoſite, generally ſeven-lobed: lobes pointed, toothed, tomentoſe on the under ſide, eſpecially when young. *Inflorescence* a compound panicle: flowers white, growing on ſhort pedicles collected into ſmall cymes on the ſides of the branches of the panicles; many of the branches are terminated with one, two, ſometimes three large ſterile flowers, on long pedicles; but from the ſhape of the panicle theſe ſterile flowers do not form a radius, as in HYDRANGEA *radiata.* The fertile flowers conſiſt of a ſuperior ſmall five-parted *calyx;* a *corolla* of five petals larger than the calyx, deciduous; *ſtamens* ten, inſerted into the crown of the germen: *anthers* white, roundiſh; *germen* nearly globular, two-celled, with many ovula in each; *ſtigmas* two, rarely three, large, obovate, obtuſe. In the ſterile flowers the *calyx* is very much enlarged, and conſiſts of four

four flat, petal-like, ſomewhat unequal leaflets, in the centre of which is a ſmall globular imperfect *corolla* with a few ſtamens. Flowers ſweet-ſcented.

Dr. SMITH appears to have had a ſpecimen of this plant before him when he framed his ſpecific character of what he ſuppoſed to be the *radiata* of WALTER. But the HYDRANGEA *radiata* of MICHAUX, probably the ſame as that of WALTER, has entire, not lobed leaves, and flowers growing in a cyme, the ſterile ones in the circumference, and by cultivation, according to MICHAUX, ſometimes loſes its white woollineſs on the under ſide and ceaſes to produce ſterile flowers, when it can hardly be diſtinguiſhed from HYDRANGEA *arboreſcens*, with which this ſpecies can never be confounded.

The propriety of Dr. SMITH's reference of the HORTENSIA of JUSSIEU to this genus is certainly ſtrengthened by the conſideration of this ſpecies, in which three ſtigmas ſometimes occur and the change in the ſterile flowers exactly correſponds; the expanded calyx in both being more uſually divided into four petal-like, flat ſegments, containing an imperfect, globular corolla in the centre. The number ten appears to us the moſt natural in the ſtamens of both, though Dr. ROTH always obſerved eleven in Hortenſia. See his obſervations on this ſubject in *Annals of Botany*, vol. ii. p. 31.

Our drawing was made from a fine plant, ſent us in flower, by Mr. LODDIGES, in June laſt. As many living ſpecimens were brought from America laſt year, by Mr. LYONS, and have been diſperſed by his ſale, this Hydrangea will ſoon become common, ſhould it fortunately be found to reſiſt the cold of our winters; but being a native of Florida, where it was firſt diſcovered by Mr. WILLIAM BARTRAM, it may probably require the protection of a greenhouſe.

In its native ſoil it is found growing in clumps, on the banks of rivers; putting out many ſtems from the ſame root, five or ſix feet high, and ſpreading itſelf greatly on all ſides by offsets. Mr. BARTRAM deſcribes the flowers as being at firſt of a crimſon colour, changing more purple with age, and finally turning brown, but not falling off. In our plant and in another we ſaw at Mr. HIBBERT's, the flowers were white with a greeniſh tinge when young.

N.º 976

Pub.d by T.Curtis, St.Geo: Crescent Dec.r 1.1806 F.Sansom

# STACHYTARPHETA MUTABILIS.
# CHANGEABLE STARPHETA.

## *Clafs and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* tubulofus, 4-dentatus, fovea pedunculi nidulans. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis, inæqualis, 5-fida, curva. *Stam.* 4. 2-fterilia. *Sem.* 2.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STACHYTARPHETA *mutabilis* ; foliis ovatis ferratis rugofis cauleque fubincanis, bracteis lanceolatis calyce brevioribus. *Vahl Enum. p.* 208.
ZAPANIA *mutabilis.* *Lam. Illuft. Gen. p.* 59.
VERBENA *mutabilis.* *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 115. *Jacq. Coll.* 2. *p.* 334. *Ic. Rar. Vent. Jard. Malm.* 36. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 4.
CYMBURUS *mutabilis.* *Parad. Lond.* 49.
SHERARDIA Teucriifolio, flore coccineo. *Vaill. Sex. p.* 49.
VERBENA Orubica, Teucriifolio, Primulæ veris flore. *Herm. Prodr. p.* 388.
VERBENA Americana flore coccineo fpicato. *Breyn. Prod.* 2. *p.* 104.

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*Stem* woody at the lower part, branches four-cornered, villous. *Leaves* oppofite, petioled, egg-fhaped, fawed, very rugofe and downy on the under fide. *Flowers* produced in fpikes, which lengthen as the flowers open. *Calyx* compreffed, minutely four-toothed, longer than the bractes, embedded in a niche excavated in the fpike. *Corolla* tubular, funnel-fhaped: limb five-lobed, fomewhat irregular.

The

The genus VERBENA as it formerly ſtood was divided into two ſections, the one containing ſuch ſpecies as have only two ſtamens and two ſeeds, the other thoſe with four ſtamens and four ſeeds. But as theſe plants differ alſo in their infloreſcence and other reſpects, they have of late been properly ſeparated; for, as Mr. SALISBURY remarks, not two plants in the ſame natural order can be more diſtinct than the preſent one and VERBENA *officinalis*. Plants differing in genus muſt neceſſarily be diſtinguiſhed by different generic names; and we have, without attempting to defend it, adopted that already eſtabliſhed by VAHL in his *Enumeratio Plantarum*, rather than encourage any further innovation. If Engliſh tongues ſhould heſitate at its length, we have ſhewn them how it may be corrupted without much injury, for in truth, even to the moſt learned, a word ſignifying a crowded-ſpike or a boat's-tail (Cymburus) can convey no idea whatever of the plant. From right of priority the name of SHERARDIA ſhould have been reſtored, and a new one applied to the Sherardia of LINNÆUS; but the confuſion occaſioned by ſuch changes is ever to be deplored.

A native of South-America, and with us an inhabitant of the ſtove. Flowers throughout the ſummer. Is propagated by cuttings.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by the Comteſſe DE VANDES, in May laſt: we have been ſince favoured with a fine ſpecimen, by Mr. WOODFORD, of Springwell.

# MAGNOLIA PUMILA. DWARF MAGNOLIA.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Petala* 6—9. *Capſ.* 2-valves imbricatæ. *Sem.* baccata, pendula.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

MAGNOLIA *pumila;* floribus globoſis hexapetalis nutantibus, foliis ellipticis utrinque acuminatis undulatis.
MAGNOLIA *pumila. Bot. Rep.* 226.

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As no author has given us any information reſpecting the fruit of the Chineſe Magnolias, it is impoſſible to aſcertain whether they really belong to this genus or not. We have been informed that ſome Botaniſts in Madraſs, conſidering this plant as a new genus, named it GWILLIMIA in honour of Lady GWILLIM, the patroneſs of the ſcience in that Preſidency; but as it cannot be ſeparated from Magnolia, unleſs the fruit ſhould be found to be different, we do not feel ourſelves at liberty to adopt the alteration, though deſirous of paying every reſpect to this amiable lady.

The flowers, though unfortunately of very ſhort duration, are ſo powerfully fragrant, that a ſingle one will perfume a whole apartment, in the evening. To ſome perſons however the ſcent is not agreeable.

Said to have been introduced by the late Mr. SLATER, to whom we are indebted for ſo many of the curious plants of China. The firſt we remember to have ſeen was imported from thence by Mr. EVANS, of the Eaſt-India-Houſe.

In the ſtove it is an evergreen ſhrub, but appears to be naturally deciduous, and is better preſerved in the greenhouſe, or perhaps may ſoon be as much naturalized to our climate, as the MAGNOLIA *glauca.*

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. Dec.1.1806.

S. Edwards del. Pub.d by J. Curtis, 5. Cleo Crescent, Lambeth. P. Sansom sculp.

# ALLIUM ROSEUM (β). ROSE-COLOURED GARLIC.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 869.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLIUM *roſcum* ; foliis attenuato-loratis, leviſſime concavis, ſcapo tereti brevioribus; floribus umbellatis, majuſculis; laciniis ovato-oblongis, patentibus; ſtaminibus ipſis duplo brevioribus, ſubulatis. *G.*

ALLIUM *roſeum. Sp. Pl.* 2. 432. *Mill. Dict.* 9. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 423. *Villars Dauph.* 2. 253. *D'Aſſo Stirp. Arrag.* 43. *n.* 300 (Ajo di Culebra). *Desfont. Fl. Atl.* 1. 287. *Lam. et Decand. Flor. Franç. v.* 3. *p.* 221. *n.* 1957. *Brotero Flor. Luſit.* 1. 547. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 68.

ALLIUM caule planifolio umbellifero, umbella faſtigiata, filamentis ſimplicibus baſi dilatatis. *Ger. Prov.* 150. *Gouan. Hort.* 166.

ALLIUM fol. enſiformibus, radice bulbillis ſtipata, floribus amplis umbellatis. *Sauv. Monſ.* 42.

ALLIUM ſylveſtre ſeu Moly minus, roſeo amplo flore. *Magn. Monſp.* 11. *t.* 10. *Rudb. Elyſ.* 2. 166. *fig.* 17. *Quer Flor. Eſpan.* 2. 232. *n. VII.*

(α) Bulbo bulbillis numeroſis ſupra ſtipato. *G.*

(β) Scapo bulbifero. *Desfont. Cat. Hort. Paris.* G.

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This ornamental ſpecies is a pretty general inhabitant of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and recorded in the various FLORAS of Spain, Portugal, Italy and France. DESFONTAINES found it in the Algerine territory ; he alſo mentions the preſent variety in his catalogue of the Pariſian garden.

garden. Cultivated by Mr. PHILIP MILLER, in 1752. The flowers are often of a deeper roſe-colour than in the preſent ſpecimen.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

The uſual ſubdiviſion of this genus into *bulbiferous* and *capſuliferous* is by no means to be relied on; we frequently ſee ſpecimens of the ſame ſpecies *capſuliferous* under ſome circumſtances and *bulbiferous* under others, nor do we doubt of this being the caſe with the greater part, if not all of them. *G.*

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## *ERRATA.*

No. 953, l. 9, pro "ſubcylindraceo, multifloro, conferto," lege "ſubcylindracea, multiflora, conferta."

No. 971, l. 9, poſt "poteſt," dele punctum.

No. 972, l. 12, pro "102," lege "2."

N.º 979



Fred Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Dec. 1. 1806. F. Sansom sculp

Gasteria maculata. Ind. Baker fil. Linn. Soc. xiii

# ALOE LINGUA (α). NARROW-LEAVED TONGUE ALOE.

## *Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 765.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALOE *Lingua ; (acaulis, curviflora)* foliis diſtichis, baſi imbricato-conduplicantibus, linguæformibus, punctulis inſtar araneæ cuticulæ pruinatis, variegatis ; corolla ſubampullacea, laciniis breviter coalitis. *G. Vid. ſupra Num.* 838, *ubi adjicienda ſynonyma ſequentia*

ALOE africana flore rubro, folio maculis ab utraque parte notato. *Knorr Theſ. Rei Herb. v.* 3. *A. t.* 14. *Comm. Hort. Amſt.* 2. 15. *t.* 8.

ALOE africana maculata flore rubro, ſecunda ſpecies. *Weinm. Phyt. Icon. t.* 57.

ALOE africana foliis linguam vitulinam exprimentibus. *Sabbat. Hort. Rom.* 6. *t.* 71. (ALOE a lingua di vitello).

(β) foliis latioribus obſcurius variegatis. *G.*

ALOE *obliqua. Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 4. *t.*

ALOE *nigricans. Haworth Linn. Tranſ.* 7. 13.

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For our obſervations on this ſpecies ſee above, No. 838. Why the flowers are deſcribed as "erecti" in moſt books, we are at a loſs to ſay. *G.*

See Observation 32: of the Gl. 1322.

*N.º 980*

# JASMINUM SIMPLICIFOLIUM. SIMPLE-LEAVED JASMINE.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-dentatus, vel 5—8-fidus. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis, 5—8-fidus. *Bacca* 2-cocca, vel 2-locularis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

JASMINUM *ſimplicifolium*; foliis ovatis acuminatis venoſo-nervoſis, calycibus glabris laciniis ſubulatis, pedunculis terminalibus trichotomis.

JASMINUM *ſimplicifolium*; foliis oppoſitis ovato-lanceolatis ſimplicibus, pedunculis terminalibus trichotomis. *Roth in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 135.

JASMINUM *ſimplicifolium*; foliis ovatis acuminatis, calycibus glabris laciniis ſubulatis. *Vahl Enum. v.* 1. *p.* 27.

JASMINUM *ſimplicifolium*; foliis oppoſitis ovato-lanceolatis. *Forſt. Prod.* 3. *n.* 7.

JASMINUM *ſimplicifolium. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 38. excluſo ſynonymo Burmanni.

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When FORSTER deſcribed his JASMINUM *ſimplicifolium*, he did not know of any other ſpecies with ſimple leaves, except the *Sambac*, which was at that time referred to the genus NYCTANTHES. Several have been ſince diſcovered, and it is now no eaſy matter to diſtinguiſh them from one another. M. VENTENAT flattered himſelf that he had found a character peculiar to one of the ſpecies, and accordingly applied to it the

the name of *geniculatum*; but our friend Mr. KÖNIG obſerves in the ſecond volume of the Annals of Botany, page 358, that a geniculated footſtalk is common to the whole of them, and ſhews that they are ſimple-leaved from abortion only, and conſequently liable to become compound.

We have examined a native ſpecimen from the Friendly Iſles, in the Bankſian Herbarium, and ſee no reaſon to doubt but that our plant is the ſame.

Communicated by Mr. WHITLEY, Old-Brompton, who had it originally from the late Duke of PORTLAND'S, at Bulſtrode.

Cultivated in the ſtove, and may be propagated by cuttings. Flowers in June and July.

# ANDROSACE LACTEA. GRASS-LEAVED ANDROSACE.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vide Num.* 868.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*—*Vide Num.* 868.

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We have to beg the indulgence of the Subscribers to the Botanical Magazine, for having here given a second figure of the same plant, an oversight which unfortunately was not detected until the whole of the impression was worked off, and the greater part coloured.

The present drawing, being made from a more vigorous plant, and further advanced, has the advantage of shewing the shape of the seed-vessels, and confirms our former observation, that the number of leaflets of the involucre corresponds with that of the pedicles.

Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, from his Botanic garden, Brompton.

Ind. Edwards del. Pub. by Curtis & Fletcher, Covent Garden Dec.1 1806 F. Sansom sculp.

Pub by T Curtis, St Geo Crescent, [illegible]

# EPACRIS GRANDIFLORA. CRIMSON EPACRIS.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* imbricatus. *Cor.* 1-petala, tubulosa. *Stam.* fauce inserta. *Germ.* cinctum squamulis 5. *Caps.* 5-locularis, 5-valvis: valvulis medio septiferis. *Sem.* plurima, acerosa.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

EPACRIS *grandiflora;* foliis petiolatis ovatis acuminatis pungentibus patentibus, corollis cylindricis pendulis: laciniis pluries tubo brevioribus obtusiusculis.

EPACRIS *grandiflora;* fruticosa, foliis ovatis acuminatis mucronatis recurvatis, floribus axillaribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 834.

EPACRIS *grandiflora;* foliis cordatis pungentibus recurvatis petiolatis, floribus pendulis. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 39.

EPACRIS *longiflora. Cav. Ic. v.* 4. *p.* 25. *t.* 344.

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DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, woolly, branches long, straggling. *Leaves* evergreen, alternate, subimbricate, somewhat egg-shaped, rounded at the base and drawn out at the point into a rigid, sharp, coloured mucro, not really heart-shaped (although by being a little bent at the insertion of the short flat footstalk they sometimes appear so) patent, not recurved except when very young. *Flowers* axillary, solitary, pendulous, scentless. *Peduncles* short, recurved, with two or three minute adpressed bractes. *Calyx* imbricated at the base, but terminated in five regular, lance-shaped leaflets. *Corolla* tubular: tube five times longer than the calyx, cylindrical, a little curved, crimson except towards the tip, which, with the limb, is white: Limb expanded, divided into five segments, obtuse with

with a litttle point. *Stamens* five, filaments very ſhort, inſerted near the upper extremity of the tube: anthers oblong, brown: pollen white. *Germen* globoſe, with five furrows: ſtyle the length of the tube: ſtigma globular, green.

This beautiful Epacris was ſent us in bloſſom, by Mr. Loddiges, in May laſt; the firſt time perhaps that it has been ſeen in Europe. It ſeems to be the freeſt grower of any of the ſpecies that we have ſeen, and may be propagated by layers as well as from ſeeds.

Syd Edwards del Pub. by T.Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Jan.1 1807. Ixia Sanguinea

# MARICA CALIFORNICA. YELLOW-FLOWERED MARICA.

## *Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nos.* 654 & 701.

OBS. *Rectius foret* SISYRINCHIUM *cum hoc genere unitum.* G.

## *Specific Character.*

MARICA *californica ;* foliis lineari-enſatis, planis ; ſcapo ſimpliciſſimo, foliiformi-alato, unifaſciculato ; corolla explanata, laciniis obovato-oblongis, ſubæqualibus, muticis ; filamentis tantum baſi coalitis ; antheris incumbenter verſatilibus ; ſtigmatibus ſetiformibus, fiſſura ſumma obliqua, glanduloſo-puberula. *G.*

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DESCR. *Herb* perennial. *Root* fibrous. *Leaves* ſeveral, diſtich, edges oppoſite, from one to near two feet high, about half an inch broad ; linear-enſiform, ſtriatulate. *Scape* centrical, foliaceous, round and alately ancipital, quite ſimple, longer than leaves, curved, terminated by a lanceolate, compreſſed, many-flowered *faſcicle* of navicular, conduplicate, one-flowered *valves*, the outer one a general *involucre*. *Pedicles* filiform, length of the valves. *Flowers* many in ſucceſſion, decaying by rolling inwards, ſoon dropping off ; of a uniform yellow colour, ſcentleſs. *Corolla* explanate, *ſegments* obovate-oblong, obtuſe, inner ones ſomething narrower. *Filaments* more than twice ſhorter than theſe, ſtanding on a fleſhy receptacle, faſcicled, upright, ſubulate, ſlightly connate at their baſe. *Anthers* orange-coloured, linear-ſagittate, incumbent, balancing. *Germen* green, oval, priſmatic. *Stigmas* ſetiform, diverging, with a glandularly roughened oblique

fiſſure

fiſſure at their ſummit, equal to ſtamens, longer than their ſtyle. *Capſule* about the ſize of a hazel nut, oblong, triquetral, bluntly angular, noduloſe; *ſeeds* numerous, roundiſh, not much larger than thoſe of muſtard.

In an eſſay on this natural order, publiſhed in the Annals of Botany, we ſo far yielded to eſtabliſhed ſections, as to continue SISYRINCHIUM diſtinct from the preſent genus; but we are now fully perſuaded, that there exiſts too great a coincidence of character and habit among their mutual ſpecies to require, or even admit of, ſuch ſeparation, at leaſt according to our notions of generic boundary.

The ſubject of this article is a native of the coaſt of California, from whence it was imported, according to a note in the Bankſian Herbarium, ſome years ago, by Mr. A. MENZIES.

A hardy greenhouſe plant, blooms in the autumn, and is propagated with eaſe both by ſeed and parting the roots.

In the third volume of the invaluable Sketches of Mr. FRANCIS BAUER, we found a drawing of the whole vegetable, without name, but accompanied by a highly magnified diſſection of the parts of fructification. It was here that we firſt noticed the coheſion of the ſtamens at their baſe, a circumſtance that had entirely eſcaped us, while examining the flowers with the naked eye, at Mr. SALISBURY's botanic garden, where our drawing was made.

The prima facie likeneſs between this vegetable, and the SISYRINCHIUM *convolutum* of REDOUTE'S LILIACEES is very remarkable; but that has a round branched ſcape, and is ſaid to be a native of the Cape of Good Hope. *G.*

N°904



Ed. Edwards del. Pub by Curtis, Stree Crescent, Jan. 1806. F. Sansom

# ASPHODELUS FISTULOSUS. ONION-LEAVED ASPHODEL.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 799.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASPHODELUS *fistulosus*; radicibus fibrosis; foliis subfistulosis, obtuse subtriquetris, longinque attenuatis, striatis, scabridiusculis, strictiusculis. *G.*
ASPHODELUS *fistulosus. Linn. Sp.* 444. *Gærtn. Fruct.* 1. 68. *t.* 17. *f.* 1. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 447. *Cav. Ic.* 3. *t.* 202. *Decand. et Lam. Fl. Franç.* 3. 204. *n.* 1906. *Brot. Flor. Lusit.* 1. 525. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. 303. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 133.
ASPHODELUS minor. *Clus. Hist.* 197. *cum Ic.*
ASPHODELUS foliis fistulosis. *Bauh. Pin.* 29.
Gamonçillos. *Valentinis.* Cebolla de Culebra. *Granatensibus.*
(α) çaule ramoso. *G.*
(γ) caule simplici. *G.*

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DESCR. *Root* fleshily fibrous, perennial; *leaves* many, tufted, ambient, erect, subfistulose, bluntly triquetral, far-acuminate, striated, somewhat rough; *stem* central, about two feet high, longer than the leaves, upright, divergently branched, panicled, or simple, fleshy, naked; *inflorescence* racemose; *corolla* explanate, segments lanceolately oblong; *filaments* subclavate, divergent, alternate ones shorter; on broad membranous shaggy bases, which meeting together enclose and adapt themselves to the *germen*; *stigmas* capitellate; *capsules* coriaceous, transversely wrinkled, about as big as a pea; *seeds* brown, two in each cell, one often abortive, oblong, triquetral, attenuated downwards.

A native

A native of Provence, Greece, the coaſt of Barbary, Spain and Portugal. By MILLER and other cultivators, it has been miſtaken for an annual plant, owing to its dying in the open ground during our winters; but is truly perennial, and may be preſerved in a common greenhouſe, if removed early in the autumn, when it will ripen the ſeed abundantly. Seems now to be a ſcarce plant, though cultivated by GERARD ſo far back as 1596. Blooms from July to October.

Our drawing was made from the Nurſery of Meſſrs. GIBBS and Co. Nurſerymen, at Brompton. *G.*

N.°985



W.l Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St.ᵗ Geo.ˢ Crescent Jan.ʸ 1.1806. F. Sansom sculp.

# HELONIAS VIRGINICA. VIRGINIAN HELONIAS.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infera, hexapetalo-partita, rotata, æqualis, basi staminigera, persistens. *Stam.* setacea, divergentia. *Pist.* oblongum, tricocco-trigonum, ex stylis stigmatosis persistentibus subulatis recurvis cuique lobo continuis trirostris. *Caps.* 3, membranaceæ, oblongo-ovatæ, rostratæ, deorsum junctæ, introrsum dehiscentes. *Sem.* pauca, biserialia, situ erecta, ex rotundioribus varie pressa, modo complanata, alata. G.

OBS. *Plantæ herbaceæ; radix perennis, fibrosa, rhizomate bulbicipite; folia annua, sæpius a basi sursum attenuata, canaliculato-triquetra, deorsum conduplicantia, rarius lanceolata, perraro angustissima scarioso-rigentia atque confertim numerosissima. Caulis foliosus vel modo laxe squamatus; inflorescentia simpliciter subspicatim vel erecto-racemosa atque conferta, vel composito-racemosa laxaque, membranaceo-bracteolata. Corolla tandem coriaceo-tenax. In quibusdam racemi floribus sterilescit vel deest omnino pistillum, inde, si vis, genus polygamum.—Nec alius generis* VERATRUM. G.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HELONIAS *virginica*; caule villoso, pyramidatim paniculato; floribus laxe racemosis, laciniis unguiculatis, spathulatis, extus inferius puberulis; laminis ovatis, basi glandula didyma depressa notatis; staminibus per totos ungues adnatis, erectis, conflectenter assurgentibus. G.

MELANTHIUM *virginicum. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 483. *Gron. Virg.* 55. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 488. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* *Lam. Encyc.* 4. *p.* 24. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 266. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 2. 251.

ASPHODELUS elatior floridanus gramineis foliis, floribus parvis ex herbaceo-pallescentibus. *Pluk. Amalth.* 40. *t.* 434. *f.* 8.

A native

A native of the moiſt meadows of Pennſylvania and Carolina. Cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1768. At preſent rather a ſcarce plant; hardy; will grow in any moiſt border of light mould; ſeldom ſeeds, and is not eaſily multiplied by parting the roots. Generally kept in a pot with Alpine plants. The drawing was made at Mr. LODDIGES's.

BARTRAM (according to a note on his ſpecimen in the Bankſian Herbarium) ſays it grows in America to the height of five feet, and obſerves, that the flowers which are at firſt cream-coloured become red as they decay; Mr. LODDIGES has remarked the ſame. MICHAUX mentions it as attaining the length of only two or three feet; why he thinks the above ſynonym from PLUKNET's work does not agree, we cannot conceive, unleſs he has ſome other plant in view. This ſpecies alone is ſufficient to diſturb the ſerenity of the ſtouteſt Linnean; ſince from recorded varieties its preſence is required in three different orders and claſſes; by ſome it has been obſerved to belong to Hexandria Trigynia, as having all hermaphrodite flowers, by others to Polygamia Monœcia, the flowers being hermaphrodites mixed with males; and again by another, to Diœcia Hexandria, as having all female flowers on one plant and all male on another.

We ourſelves have never yet met with any plant of the genus that was Diœcious nor one which had all hermaphrodite flowers. Why ſhould VERATRUM be kept diſtinct? *G.*

## *ERRATA.*

No. 747, l. 7, pro "ſexpartita," lege "partita."

No. 748, p. 2, l. 2, for "three pulvinately," read "pulvinately."

No. 803, l. 24, for "of thoſe," read "as the Calixes."

Syd.Edwards del. Pub.by T.Curtis, Stamford Crescent Jan.1.1806 E.Sanders sculp.

# IRIS LURIDA. DINGY-COLOURED FLAG.

Vid. Nos. 669 & 787: in ultimo loco ad quartam lineam pro "involutim," lege "revolutim;" deque obſervationis quarta, dele "perraro." *G.*

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That the repreſentation of a Genus, on which we have already dwelt ſo much, may be as complete as we can make it, we offer another plate of this ſpecies, the colouring of that before publiſhed (No. 669) not being ſufficiently characteriſtic of the plant.

We take this opportunity of arranging ſuch ſpecies as have come to our knowledge.

## IRIS.

### SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

*Radix rhizoma elongatum, craſſum, ſolidum, horizontaliter procreſcens; folia enſiformia, diſticha aciebus adverſis.* G.

### IMBERBES*.

pſeud-Acorus. *Engl. Bot. tab.* 578.
ochroleuca. *Supra tab.* 61. I. tripolitana. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 227. ?
orientalis. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 127.
halophila. *Supra tab.* 875.
ſpuria. *Supra tab.* 58.
fœtidiſſima. *Engl. Bot. tab.* 596.
graminea. *Supra tab.* 681.
enſata. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 148.
biglumis. *Pall. It.* 3. *App.* 26. *tab. C. f.* 1. *Herb. Bankſ.*
tenuifolia. *Pall. It.* 3. *p.* 714. *tab. C. f.* 2. *Herb. Bankſ.*
ventricoſa. *Pall. It.* 3. *p.* 712. *tab. B. f.* 1. *Herb. Bankſ.*
ſibirica. *Supra tab.* 50.
virginica. *Supra tab.* 703.
verſicolor. *Supra tab.* 21.
verna. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 147. *Pluk. Phyt. tab.* 196. *f.* 6.
unguicularis. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 143. ſtyloſa. *Desf. Fl. Atl.* 1. *tab.* 5.

### BARBATÆ**.

ſuſiana. *Supra tab.* 91.
criſtata. *Supra tab.* 412.
pumila. *Supra tab.* 9.
luteſcens. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 134.

arenaria.

arenaria. *Kitaib. Pl. Rar. Hung.* 3. *tab.* 220.
flaviſſima. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 220.
biflora. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 132. I. latif. xxii. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 222. *Ic.*
variegata. *Supra tab.* 16.
lurida. *Supra tab.* 669 & 986.
ſambucina*. *Supra tab.* 187, & *var.* ſqualens, *tab.* 787.
japonica. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 129.
bengalenſis. *Ic. Pict. Pl. Beng. v.* 1. *t.* 11. *in Bibl. Bankſ.*
florentina. *Supra tab.* 671.
germanica. *Supra tab.* 670.
bohemica. *Schmidt Flor. Bohem.*
pallida†. *Supra tab.* 685.
aphylla. *Supra tab.* 870, *cujus varietates ſunt* I. Swertii *atque* plicata *Vahl Enum.* 2. 130, 131.
flexuoſa. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 131.
dichotoma. *Pall. It.* 3. *p.* 712. *tab. A. f.* 2. *Herb. Bankſ.*
chinenſis. *Supra tab.* 373. (Vix ex genuinis barbatis).

## Imberbes.

*Radix rhizoma ſubbulbiforme; folia quadrangula.* G.
tuberoſa. *Supra tab.* 531.
*Radix bulbus tunicatus; folia canaliculata.* G.
xiphioides. *Supra tab.* 687.
Xiphium. *Supra tab.* 686.
luſitanica. *Supra tab.* 679. juncea. *Brot. Fl. Luſ.* ?
juncea. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. 145. *Planta Tournefortii et Poireti; ab inſequenti tamen diſtincta ſatis. Exemplar nativum eſt videndum in Herb. D. Lambert.*
mauritanica. *Nobis.—Cluſ. Cur. Poſt.* 24. juncea. *Desf. Fl. Atl. t.* 4. *Hujus quoque ſpecimen ſpontaneum habet D. Lambert.*
microptera. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 142. ſcorpioides. *Desf. Fl. Atl. tab.* 6. *Nobis in Ann. Bot. vol.* 1. *p.* 244. *Differt inſequenti laciniis minoribus erectis.* G.
alata. *Lam. Dict.* 3. 303. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 210. *f.* 1. tranſtagana. *Brot. Fl. Luſ.* 1. 52. ?
perſica. *Supra tab.* 1. *Prope Aleppo a Ruſſel detecta; præcedenti vix diſcriminanda.* G.

Obs. Quæ ſuperſunt Vahlianæ ſpecies (excepta inter incertas *tripetala. Walt.*) Moræis admumerandæ. G.

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* *Haec eſt genuina Linnæana* ſqualens, *cujus evidentiſſima varietas ea* Hort. Kew. Willd. Sp. Pl. *et aliorum; conjunximus ergo, abrogato Linnæano nomine* ſqualentis. G. *Vid. Num.* 685.

† *Haec porro vera Linnæi* ſambucina; *licet ſua* ſqualens *tamdiu tot tantiſque viris pro iſta data ſit. Haud credidimus quod rem utiliter reſarturi ſumus priſcis reconcinnandis titulis.* G. *Vid. Num.* 685.

N.° 95 ?

# CORTUSA MATTHIOLI. BEAR'S-EAR SANICLE.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis: fauce annulo elevato. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, ovalis, apice 5-valvi, polyſperma. *Receptac. ſem.* columnare, liberum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CORTUSA *Matthioli;* calycibus corolla brevioribus. *Sp. Pl.* 206. *Reich.* 1. 413. *Willd.* 1. 807. *Hort. Cliff.* 50. *Allion. Act. Helv.* 4. *p.* 271. *Fl. Ped. n.* 340. *t.* 5. *f.* 3. *Krock. Sileſ. n.* 297. *Gært. Fruct. v.* 1. *p.* 231. *t.* 50. *Mattuſch. Sil. t.* 1. *n.* 126. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 194. *Wulf. in Jacq. Icon. Rar.* 32. *Collect.* 1. *p.* 236. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Bot. Repoſ. t.* 1. *Ejuſdem Recenſ.* 12. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 79.

CORTUSA. *Matth. Comment.* 698. *Compend.* 653. *J. Bauh. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 499. *Dalech.* 1269. *Raii Hiſt.* 1084.

CARIOPHYLLATA *Veronenſium flore ſaniculæ urſinæ. Lob. Adv.* 309. *Obſ.* 397. *Icon.* 699. *Camer. Herb.* 337. *Epitom.* 728. *Boerh. Ind. Alt.* 1. *p.* 206. *Herm. Parad.* 129.

SANICULA montana ſive Cortuſa Matthioli. *Cluſ. Pan.* 443. *Hiſt.* 1. 306 & 307. *Tabern.* 248. *Ger.* 645. *f.* 3 & 4. *Emac.* 788. *f.* 8. *Park.* 533. *f.* 4. *Bauh. Pin.* 243. *Moriſ. Hiſt. v.* 2. *p.* 558. *ſ.* 5. *t.* 24. *fig. ult. et penult.*

AURICULA URSI laciniata, ſive Cortuſa Matthioli, flore rubro. *Tourn. Inſt.* 121.

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This plant, though not unknown to Botaniſts ſince the days of MATTHIOLUS, and cultivated in this country, by GERARD, above

above two hundred years ago, appears to have been at all times rare. It was named by MATTHIOLUS after his friend CORTUSUS, Profeſſor of Botany at Padua, who firſt diſcovered it in the Valle-Stagna, in the territory of Vicenza. It has been found alſo in the mountains of Carinthia, Stiria, and Sileſia, and more plentifully by ALLIONI in Piedmont; but its moſt natural habitation appears, from GMELIN's account, to be to the eaſtward of the Yeniſei in Siberia. Although figures of this plant occur ſo frequently in the older authors, yet, before that of ALLIONI we have obſerved only three original ones, thoſe of MATTHIOLUS, CLUSIUS, and the diminutive one of CAMERARIUS, to which laſt is added a leaf and detached flower of the natural ſize from GESNER.

There occurs not a little contradiction in the different deſcriptions given of this plant. The ſegments of the calyx are figured by ALLIONI as three-toothed, and his character has been adopted in the latter editions of the Genera Plantarum; but, according to our obſervation, they are ſimply acute and not reflected at the point. The corolla is generally ſaid to be wheel-ſhaped, but is better deſcribed by GÆRTNER as funnel-ſhaped; the tube is the length of that of the calyx, and gradually widens upwards. The latter author ſays the faux is naked, while by LINNÆUS and JUSSIEU this part is ſaid to be furniſhed with a ring; we have found a membranous ring, formed as appears to us by the coaleſcence of the filaments. GÆRTNER deſcribes the capſule as two-valved, with valves often bifid at the point, but according to all other authors, and even his own figure, it divides into five ſegments.

This plant is recorded by MATTHIOLUS to poſſeſs a virtue, which, though of little uſe to the mountain nymph, may perhaps recommend it to the notice of the pale-faced belles of crowded cities: the leaves applied to the cheeks, and ſhortly removed, occaſion a beautiful colour, reſembling that from the fineſt rouge, which after ſome time diſappears without injury to the ſkin.

The ſpecific character was formed to diſtinguiſh it from CORTUSA *Gmelini*, which however, according to GÆRTNER, is a true Androſace.

Is a hardy perennial; requires a ſhady and moiſt ſituation. Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

N.° 988



Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Jan. 1. 1807. F. Sansom ...

# SALVIA FORSKOHLEI. FORSKOHL'S SAGE.

## *Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* subcampanulatus, 2-labiatus: labio superiore tridentato. *Cor.* ringens. *Filam.* transverse pedicello affixa.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SALVIA *Forskohlei*; foliis lyrato-auriculatis, caule subaphyllo, corollæ galea bifida. *Linn. Mant. p.* 26. *Vahl. Enum.* 1. *p.* 275. *Etling. Salv. n.* 45. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 151. *Reich.* 1. *p.* 72.

SALVIA *bifida*; foliis radicalibus haftato-lyratis dentatis hispidis. *Forsk. Desc. p.* 202.

SALVIA *Forskælei. Sibth. Fl. Græc.* 21. *Donn. Cant. p.* 7.

SCLAREA orientalis, folio subrotundo, flore magno, partim albo, partim purpurascente. *Tourn. Cor.* 10. *ex auct. Sibth.*

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When LINNÆUS published his third edition of the Species Plantarum, he had ascertained only thirty-two species of Sage. In Prof. MARTYN's elaborate edition of MILLER's Dictionary, this number is increased to seventy-nine; and the much lamented VAHL has enumerated and described no less than one hundred and thirty-seven species. This may serve as an instance of the prodigious accession that has been of late years made to the number of known vegetables, chiefly by the researches of Botanists in distant parts of the world.

This Sage is considered as a hardy perennial, it will be prudent however to preserve some plants from the severity of our winters by artificial protection. It is a native of the Levant, where it was first discovered by TOURNEFORT, and

after

after him by FORSKOHL; was introduced into our gardens, according to Mr. DONN, about the year 1800, we ſuppoſe by means of the late Prof. SIBTHORPE, who made two voyages into Greece for the expreſs purpoſe of ſtudying the Flora of that intereſting country, and the fruit of whoſe labours is now publiſhing under the care of Dr. SMITH.

The figure in the Flora Græca is taken from a much more robuſt plant, with many whorls and about ſix flowers in each; but FORSKOHL deſcribes the whorls as two-flowered and ſtems a foot high, which correſponds better with our figure. Flowers in July and Auguſt; propagated by dividing the roots. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

S.J. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Jan.1.1800. F. Sansom sculp.

# CROWEA SALIGNA. WILLOW-LEAVED CROWEA.

## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Pet.* 5, ſeſſilia. *Stam.* plana, ſubulata, pilis intertextis connexa. *Anth.* longitudinaliter filamentis e parte interiori adnatæ. *Stylus* e baſi germinis. *Capſ.* 5, coalitæ. *Sem.* arillata. SMITH.

## *Specific Name and Synonyms.*

CROWEA *ſaligna.* *Smith in Linn. Tranſ. v.* 4. *p.* 222. *Dryand. Ann. of Bot. v.* 2. *p.* 520. *Bot. Repoſ.* 79. *Ejuſdem Recenſ.* 25.

CROWEA *ſaligna;* caule ramiſque triquetris, glabris; foliis alternis lanceolatis, integerrimis; floribus ſolitariis, axillaribus. *Venten. Malm.* 7.

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This genus was eſtabliſhed by Dr. SMITH and named in honour of the friend of his youth and early inſtructor in the ſcience of Botany, JAMES CROWE, Eſq.

We have given M. VENTENAT's ſpecific character at length, for the ſake of remarking our ſurpriſe that ſo good a Botaniſt ſhould fall into an error, not uncommon indeed with his countrymen, that of giving a ſpecific character when the genus contains only one known ſpecies. The whole purport of the ſpecific phraſe is to diſtinguiſh the individual ſpecies from the reſt of the genus, and is of courſe liable to be altered upon the diſcovery of every new ſpecies. It is therefore totally inadmiſſible, indeed impoſſible to be framed to any uſeful purpoſe, whilſt the genus conſiſts of one known ſpecies only. Some further ſtrictures on Mr. VENTENAT's account

of

of this plant, by our friend Mr. KÖNIG, may be ſeen in the firſt volume of Annals of Botany, p. 173.

The Crowea is a native of New-Holland, and one of the handſomeſt flowering ſhrubs that has been as yet introduced from that country.

Our drawing was made ſome years ſince in the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. then at Vauxhall. Requires to be preſerved in the greenhouſe during the winter, but ſhould have plenty of air in mild weather. May be propagated by cuttings. Flowers the greateſt part of the year.

F. Ivers del. Pub. by T. Curtis, Kreo Crescent Jan.1.1806. F. Sansom sculp

# PSORALEA GLANDULOSA. STRIPED-FLOWERED PSORALEA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* longitudine leguminis. *Stam.* diadelpha. *Legum.* monoſpermum, ſubroſtratum, evalve.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PSORALEA *glanduloſa*; foliis ternatis: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis, petiolis ſcabris, racemis axillaribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 3. *p.* 1349. *Syſt. Veg.* 686. *Reich.* 3. 543.

PSORALEA *glanduloſa. Sp. Pl.* 1075. *Gouan. Illuſt. p.* 50. *Hort. Kew.* 3. 80. *Regn. Bot. Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 16.

PSORALEA foliis omnibus ternatis caule erecto arboreſcente, pedunculis ſpicatis, bracteis minimis ciliatis. *Arduin. Animadv.* 24. *t.* 11.

BARBA JOVIS triphylla, flore albo et cæruleo. *Feuill. Per.* 7. *t.* 3. ?

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That our plant is the ſame as that of ARDUINO, REGNAULT, and GOUAN, is we think indubitable; but we cannot be equally ſatisfied with reſpect to FEUILLEE's, which is both figured and deſcribed by him as always having terminal flowers, whereas in ours, they are conſtantly axillary. We are the more inclined to doubt the identity of theſe plants from GOUAN's remark that it is a native of Spain and the Iſlands of Majorca and Minorca, as well as of Peru and Chili; for ſuch very diſtant habitats, when attributed to the ſame ſpecies, although poſſibly correct, are ever to be ſuſpected.

There

There is, however, in the Bankſian Herbarium, a ſpecimen from Valparaiſo in Chili, having flowers both terminal and axillary, which, though not entirely reſembling our plant, does not afford any characteriſtic difference.

Is to be treated as a greenhouſe ſhrub; flowers from May to September; and, whether we regard its foliage or variegated bloſſoms, is one of the handſomeſt in the genus. Introduced about the year 1770. Is readily propagated by cuttings. Communicated by Mr. Whitley, Old-Brompton.

N.° 901

J.d E.ward. del. Pub by T.Curtis, Stamford Street.

# MASSONIA CORYMBOSA. CAPE HYACINTH.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infera, regularis, æqualis, erecta, ab hexapetalo-divisa recurvata ad diversimodo tubulosam, limbo sexpartito recurvatim stellatim refracteve patente. *Stam.* erecta, hic imis laciniis adnata, illic tubum decurrentia. *Stylus* setaceo-elongatus. *Stig.* punctum hirtulum, obtusatum, vel obiter trifidum. *Caps.* membranacea, scarioso-rigens, subdiaphana, a parva varie ovata acutius trilobo-trigona ad grandem turbinato- vel obovato-molendinaceam lobis alatim complanatis. *Sem.* biseriatia, plura, globosa. *G.*

OBS. *Plantæ tunicato-bulbosæ; scapus centralis plerumque subterraneus inclusus, vel supra terram exsertus elevatione ad summum biunciali; folia hoc longiora, communiter gemina opposita, rarius plura, semel unicum, carnosa, crassa, ab angustissimis linearibus erectis ad usque latissima orbiculato-ovata plana humi adpressa: Inflor. erecta, corymboso-congesta, vel racemoso-subcapitata, semel uniflora; bracteis de exiguis membranaceis ad magnas, herbaceas, lato-lanceolatas, corollas obvallantes. Haud raro produci videmus parietem internam staminigeram ultra limbi basin, indeque exoriri cyathum crystallino coronatum humore. Stam. plerumque longinque exserta. Replicantur denuo capsulæ intus splendentes valvæ. Sem. atra, funiculo filiformi pedicellata. Hinc collinet* HÆMANTHUM, *inde* BRUNSVIGIAM, *per illius* pusillam LACHENALIAM *quoque.* G.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

MASSONIA *corymbosa;* foliis linearibus, extus convexis, angustissimis, erectis; scapo exserto his breviore; racemo subcapitato-congesto; corolla hexapetalo-divisa, turbinato-campanulata, recurvo-patula; staminibus subinclusis, alternis brevioribus; bracteis minutis. *G.*

HYACINTHUS *corymbosus. Linn. Mant.* 223. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. cap.* 64. *Jacq. Coll.* 3. 230. *tab.* 19. *f.* 2. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Bot. Rep. tab.* 345. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 168.

A native

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it was found by Mr. Masson, whoſe ſpecimens are to be ſeen in the Bankſian Herbarium. Not enumerated in the *Hortus Kewenſis.* The drawing was made from an imported plant ſent us by Mr. Williams, of Turnham-Green, who is, we believe, the only perſon that has it in this country.

Descr. *Root* a tunicated Bulb, about the ſize of a cherry; *leaves* three to ſix, three to four inches high, ſuberect, very narrow, linear, thick, fleſhy, concave inwards, outwards convex, purple-red at their baſe; *Scape* coloured, roundiſh, at laſt nearly twice ſhorter than thoſe; *raceme* few-manyflowered, capitately heaped; *pedicles* adpreſſed, upright, ſhorter than corolla, longer than the ſmall *bractes*; *corolla* turbinately campanulate, hexapetaloufly parted, of a paliſh roſe-colour, with ſix deep violet ſtreaks, ſcentleſs; *ſegments* about half an inch long, oblong-lanceolate, recurved upwards, converging downwards cylindrically, baſe narrow, gibboſely angular; inner ſegments unguiculate with a ſomewhat broader lamina; *ſtamens* ſetiform, divergently upright, alternately ſhorter, about a third ſhorter than ſegments to which they adhere for about a third or fourth of their length; *anthers* oblong, ſhort, upright; *ſtyle* upright, ſlender, attenuated, equal to ſtamens; *ſtigma* a glandularly roughened blunted point; *germen* round-ovate, trigonal; *capſule* membranous, ſcarioſe, tranſparent, ovate, triſulcate, ſharply triquetral, lobed, pointed; *ſeeds* ſeveral, globular, black. A greenhouſe plant; blooms in the autumn. G.

Species.

corymboſa. *Supra tab.* 991.
enſifolia. *Supra tab.* 554. } *diſtinctæne ?*
uniflora. *Herb. Bankſ.* }
anguſtifolia. *Supra tab.* 736.
undulata. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 28. (puſilla. *Herb. Bankſ. ?*)
echinata. *Willd. l. c.*
pauciflora. *Dryand. MSS. Muſ. Bankſ. quo ſpec.* V. S. *ſerv.*
puſtulata. *Supra tab.* 642.
muricata. *Supra tab.* 642.
latifolia. *Supra tab.* 848. *α* (ſanguinea. *Jacq. Ic. Schœnb.* 4. *t.*)
coronata. *Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 4. *tab.*
obovata. *Jacq. l. c. tab.*
longifolia. *Jacq. l. c. tab.*
lanceæfolia. *Jacq. l. c. tab.*
cordata. *Jacq. l. c. tab.*
grandifolia. *nobis.* (latifolia. *Jacq. l. c. tab.*)

Obs. Massonia *nodicarpa C. J. Gærtn. Sem. v.* 3. *p.* 13. *t.* 182. *f.* 2. *nec hujus generis, ſed* Moreæ *ſpecies.* G.
*Anne cunctæ Jacquinianæ ſpecies mutuo ſatis inter ſe diſtinctæ?* G.

Pub by T Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Feb: 1806. ESansom sculp

# GLADIOLUS HIRSUTUS (α). LEAFLESS-FLOWERING SHAGGY CORN-FLAG.

For Generic Character, see Nos. 538 and 566; for an account of the Species, see Num. 727; and for the other varieties, Nos. 574 and 823. This flowers in December. G.

(α) *aphyllus; floriger* foliis totis vaginosis coloratis; *sterilis* folio ensato-lineari, strictiusculo, trinervio, villoso. *Inodorus. Præcox.* G.

SPECIES.

Cunonia. *Supra tab.* 343. (ANTHOLYZA.)
watsonius. *Supra tabs.* 450, 569.
quadrangularis. *Supra tab.* 567.
permeabilis. *De la Roche. Diss. n.* 1. *tab.* 2.
viridis. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 96. *n.* 37. *Herb. Banks.*
viperatus. *Supra tab.* 688.
alatus. *Supra tab.* 586.
namaquensis. *Supra tab.* 592. (equitans. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 91. *n.* 28.)
hirsutus (δ). *Supra tab.* 574, (γ) 823, (β) 727, (α) 992; *hujus meræ varietates* merianellus *Vahl l. c.* 95. *n.* 85. *et* brevifolius *ejusd. l. c.* 80. *n.* 8. G.
versicolor (α). *Bot. Rep. tab.* 19, (β) *supra tab.* 556, (γ) *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 245, (δ) *quorum prior* grandis *Vahl l. c.* 87. *n.* 20, *postremus ejusd.* elongatus *l. c.* 81. *n.* 9. G.
tristis (α). *Supra tab.* 272. (β) concolor. *Parad. Lond. tab.* 8.
hyalinus. *Jacq. l. c. t.* 242.
tenellus. *Jacq. l. c. t.* 248. (β) *ejusd. coll.* 4. *t.* 3. *f.* 1.
setifolius. *Vahl l. c.* 100. *n.* 46.
gracilis. *Supra tab.* 562, (β) lævis *Vahl l. c.* 83. *n.* 13. *?*
recurvus. *Supra tab.* 578. *huc* carinatus *Vahl l. c.* 82. *n.* 12. *nostrûm quoque erronee in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 231. *l.* 13. G.
carneus. *Supra tab.* 591.
cuspidatus. *Supra tab.* 582. *qui etiam genuinus Linnæi* undulatus. G.
blandus (α). *Supra tab.* 625, (β) 648, (γ) 645. *iidem cum* albido trimaculato *et* inflato *Vahl l. c.* 85. *n.* 17, 87. *n.* 21, 84. *n.* 15. G.
angustus. *Supra tab.* 602.

involutus.

involutus. *De la Roche Diff. n.* 2. *t.* 3. *Mill. Ic. t.* 286. *f.* 1. *huc quoque* haſtatus *Vahl l. c.* 86. *n.* 18. G.
flexuoſus. *Thunb. Diff. de Glad. t.* 1. *f.* 1.
exſcapus. *Vahl l. c.* 80. *n.* 7. *qui* flexuoſus *Linn. Suppl.* 96. *nec vero Thunbergii.* G.
undulatus (α). *Supra tab.* 647, (β) 538.
floribundus. *Supra tab.* 610.
Milleri. *Supra tab.* 632.
cardinalis. *Supra tab.* 135.
byzantinus. *Supra tab.* 874.
communis. *Supra tab.* 86.
ſegetum. *Supra tab.* 719. (communis *Flor. Græc. Sibth. tab.* 37.)
triphyllus*. *Sibth. MSS. cujus exemplar in Herb. Bankſ. aſſervatum eſt ;* (communis, var. *Flor. Græc. Sibth.* 1. 28. *t.* 38.)

Obs. *Reliquæ Vahlio enumeratæ ſpecies ad* Watsoniam, Tritoniam, Babianam, Melasphærulam, Sparaxidem, Lapeyrousiam *et* Anomathecam *ſunt reſpective referendæ. Vid. Ann. Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 225. *cum inſequentibus paſſim.* G.

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* *Differre videtur proximo antecedenti antheris filamentis* 2—3*plo brevioribus, bulbo ovato-pyramidato plexu fibroſo reticulatim textili tecto; eſt præterea omni parte minor cum floribus paucioribus. Memoratur occurrere Cypri campeſtribus fertilioribus, uti et Venetorum maritimis. Huc revocandus* Gladiolus (Ghiaggiulo) *Zannichelli Iſt. delle piante dei lidi Veneti, p.* 113. *t.* 58. *a nobis (ſupra No.* 719) *minus recte* Gladiolo ſegetum *pro ſynonymo adjectus. Semina proculdubio globoſa ut in eo ex quibus is omni alio ſuo congeneri facile eſt diſcriminandus.* G.

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## *ERRATA.*

No. 719, l. 24, pro "13," lege "113."
No. 556, a pag. calce l. 4, pro "458," lege "158."

Syd. Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1806 F. Sansom sculp.

# LACHENALIA RUBIDA (α). DOTTED-FLOWERED LACHENALIA.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.—Vid. Nos.* 745 & 854.

OBS. *Ægre a* SCILLA *distinguenda; illic vero corollæ laciniæ longitudine pares conformes; hic extimæ breviores subcalycinæ. Per* pusillam MASSONIA, per lanceæfoliam *(supra No.* 854. *l.* 14 *male* angustifoliam *dictam)* Drimia *connexa.* G.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHENALIA *rubida (floribus majoribus)* foliis lanceolatis pervaria macularum aspersione; corolla pedicellis pluries longiore, pendulo-nutante, trigono-cylindrica, subbilabiata; staminibus huic subæqualibus, imis tribus deflexo-convergentibus; stylo deflexo exserto; laciniis intimis subquarta parte longioribus, quarum infima e suis subbreviore subdiformi; extimarum summa suarum longiore, truncato-retusa. *G.*

LACHENALIA *rubida. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 398. *Coll.* 5. 60. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 179.

(β) LACHENALIA *tigrina. Jacq. l. c. t.* 399. *Coll.* 5. 67. rubidæ. β. *Willd. l. c.* 180.

(γ) LACHENALIA *punctata. Jacq. l. c. t.* 397. *Coll.* 2. 323. *Willd. l. c.*

ORCHIS hyacinthoides foliis caule et floribus maculatis. *Buxb. Cent. Plant.* 3. *p.* 12. *t.* 20. *Olim perperam a Linnæo in Mantissa* ALETRIDI (VELTHEIMIÆ) capensi *pro synonymo adscripta.*

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For this scarce species we are indebted to Mr. WILLIAMS, of Turnham-Green, to whom we already owe many others of this

this natural order. We received it likewiſe from Mr. Woodford, of Spring-Grove. A native of the Cape of Good Hope; ſhould be kept in the greenhouſe with other bulbs from the ſame country and planted in a ſmall pot, with a mixture of three-fourths peat earth to one of loam; blooms in the autumn.

Descr. *Bulb* tunicated, oblong-ovate, about the ſize of a pigeon's egg, baſe umbilicately hollowed; *leaves* two to four, lanceolate, varying much in the ſpotting, having however the ſtains always round, ſometimes very ſtrongly marked and thick-ſet, at others thinly ſprinkled and faded, ſometimes appearing on one ſurface only, at others on both; *ſtem* at firſt higher than the leaves, more or leſs coloured by cloſe and often confluent blood-red dots; *raceme* lax, few-manyflowered; *bracteæ* ſmall ovate, acuminate, decurrent, membranous; *corolla* an inch or more in length, trigonal-cylindric, ſubbilabiately patent, pendulous, ſeveral times longer than pedicles, receiving a carmine hue from numerous thickſet dots of that colour, which are ſpread over a tranſparently whitiſh ground; *ſegments* diſtinct quite to their baſe, outer a fourth ſhorter, adpreſſedly incumbent on the inner, cuneate-oblong, concave, thicker, ſubcalycine, upper one the longeſt of the three truncately retuſe and glandulary thickened at the top; inner ones obcuneate-oblong, patulous upwards, convolutely concave downwards, lower one rather ſhorter and ſomewhat differently ſhaped; *ſtamens* fixed to the bottom of the corolla, to which they are about equal, compreſſed-filiform, three upper a little the longeſt, diverging, lower ones deflex, converging, reſting on the loweſt ſegment; *anthers* reddiſh, oblong-ſagittate; *ſtyle* ſlender, deflex, protruded conſiderably beyond the ſtamens, attenuated; *ſtigma* obſolete, when magnified appearing blunted-triquetral and glandularly pubeſcent; *germen* pale, ovate, triſulcately three-lobed, trigonal, lobes pulvinate.

We cannot think *punctata* diſtinct from the preſent ſpecies: (β) is the handſomeſt variety of the three; but ſometimes degenerates into (α). G.

No 994

Sd Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St Crescent Feb 1. 1807. F. [illegible]

# MELANTHIUM VIRIDE. BRANCHING MELANTHIUM.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Bracteæ* nullæ. *Cor.* infera, regularis, æqualis, ex hexapetalo-partita varie patente ad hypocrateriformem, unguibus in tubum anguloſum coalitis, laminis ſtellatim aut rotatim ſolutis. *Stam.* aut immediate hypogyna, aut adnata unguibus, aut per tubulum decurrentia. *Styli* 3, ſtigmatoſi, roſtratim continui, perſiſtentes, raro filiformes, decidui. *Capſ.* coriacea, varie pulvinatim trigona. *Sem.* plurima, ſubgloboſa vel compreſſo-orbiculata. *G.*

OBS. *Radix bulbus ſolidus, ovato-pyramidatus, hinc baſi oblique depreſſus, membrana ſæpius cruſtacea vel ſubputaminea tectus; a ſe ipſo quotannis renaſcens frugifer, dum ille precedentis anni (functa modo vice matricis, cæteroquin ſterileſcens) totus emarceſcit. Folia tria-plurima diſticha canaliculato-lanceolata, vel anguſtiora convoluta-concava, rarius ſubfiſtuloſa, deorſum vaginantia, conduplicantia. Scapus de ſubnullo bipedalem uſque. Inflor. 1-multiflora, vel ſpicata, vel racemoſa-paniculata pedunculis magis minuſve decurrenter adnatis, modo ſubcorymboſa. Stigmata parum manifeſta, ad lentem rimulæ oblique debiſcentes. Filam. ſetaceo-ſubulata. Quando laciniæ ad infra uſque germen ſint diſtinctæ perſtat corolla, dum vero cohæreſcunt iſtæ, ut quomodocunque dictum cingant organum, per ejuſdem incrementum tandem dejicitur. Genus* TULIPÆ *adeo propinquum ut vix detur unde diſtinguere.* G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MELANTHIUM *viride* foliis canaliculato-lanceolatis; caule folioſo paniculato-racemoſo, pedunculis unifloris deorſum decurrenter-adnatis; corolla perſiſtente, cernua, laciniis reflexis juxtim ſupra genu areola colorata cum diſco ſcrobiculatim depreſſo notatis; ſtylis deciduis, filiformibus, ſtamina exſuperantibus, divaricatis. *G.*

MELANTHIUM *viride. Linn. Suppl.* 213. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 488. *Thunb. Prod.* 67. *Bot. Rep. t.* 233. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 269.

ORNITHOGLOSSUM *glaucum. Parad. Lond. t.* 54.

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Our drawing was made from a plant that flowered in December laſt, at Mr. HIBBERT's garden, Clapham. The ſpecies was brought into this country from the Cape of Good Hope, by

by Mr. Masson, about 1788. It ſhould be kept in the greenhouſe and treated like other Cape Bulbs.

Descr. *Bulb* ſolid, about an inch and half high, ovate-pyramidal, flatted obliquely on one ſide of the baſe, covered with a ſomewhat cruſtaceous membrane like that of a tulip root; *leaves* oppoſite, alternate, radical ones cloſe, largeſt, channelled-lanceolate, far-acuminate, recurved; *ſtem* leafy, angular, ſomewhat taller than root-leaves, branched downwards, upwards paniculately racemoſe; *peduncles* divergent, numerous, one-flowered, from the axils of the leaves (which become gradually ſmaller) more or leſs decurrently adnate to the ſtem, recurved, thickening at their top; *corolla* cernuous, hexapetaloufly divided, perſiſtent; *ſegments* green, edged with purple-brown, equal, ſubulate-lanceolate, reflex, convolutely concave, ſhortly unguiculate, marked juſt above the bend with a roundiſh ſpot, the diſk of which is ſlightly hollowed; *filaments* exactly hypogynous, ſubulate-ſetiform, one-third ſhorter than ſegments, divergent, recurved; *anthers* ſmall, ſagittately ovate, brown; *germen* obconic-globular, rounded-trigonal; *ſtyles* three, green, filiform extending by half their length beyond the ſtamens, urceolately divergent, not beakedly continuous with the germen, deciduous; *ſtigmas* inconſpicuous, obliquely ſlit, hiant, brown. The whole plant ſcentleſs. *G.*

## Species.

longiflorum. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 266. (Wurmbea.)

monopetalum. *Linn. Suppl.* 2. 31. (Wurmbea campanulata *α*. *Willd. l. c.* 265. Wurmbea capenſis *β*. *Bot. Rep. t.* 221.)

ſpicatum. *Supra tab.* 694. (Wurmbea campanulata *β*. *Willd. l. c.*)

pumilum. *Nobis.* (Wurmbea pumila. *Willd. l. c.*)

revolutum. *Herb. Bankſ.* (Wurmbea.)

inuſtum. *Herb. Bankſ.* (Wurmbea.)

remotum. *Herb. Bankſ.* (Wurmbea.)

ſtigmoſum. *Herb. Bankſ.* (Wurmbea.)

junceum. *Supra tab.* 558. (*idem cum* triquetro.)

ſecundum. *Lam. Encyc.* 4. 29. *ill. t.* 269. *f.* 2.

ciliatum. *Willd. l. c.* 267.

capenſe. *Willd. l. c.* (*idem cum* blando. *Herb. Bankſ.*)

luridum. *Herb. Bankſ. a nobis (ſupra No.* 964) *dictum minus recte* lucidum; *itidemque male pro eodem cum* phalangoide *(quod* Heloniæ *ſpecies) datum. G.*

uniflorum. *Supra tab.* 767. (ciliatum. *Jacq. fragm. t.* 3. *f.* 3.)

eucomoides. *Supra tab.* 641.

viride. *Supra tab.*

indicum. *Willd. l. c.* 268. (*Herb. Bankſ. excmpl. è Tranquebar.*)

Wd Edwards del. Pub.by T.Curtis St.Geo: Crescent Feb.1.1787. J. Sansom sculp.

# POINCIANA PULCHERRIMA. BARBADOES FLOWER-FENCE.

## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus: inferiore majore. *Petala* 5, ſummum difforme. *Stam.* longiſſima; omnia fœcunda, diſcreta. *Legumen* compreſſo-planum, bivalve, pluriloculare. *Sem.* unicum in ſingulis loculamentis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

POINCIANA *pulcherrima;* aculeis geminis. *Spec. Pl.* 554. *Reich.* 2. *p.* 258. *Hort. Upſ.* 101. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 54. *Jacq. Amer.* 122. *Id. Pict.* 62. *t.* 120.

POINCIANA. *Tourn. Inſt.* 619. *t.* 391. *Brown Jam.* 225. *Hughes Barbad. p.* 201.

CÆSALPINIA *pulcherrima;* foliolis oblongo-ovalibus emarginatis calycibuſque glabris, corymbis ſimplicibus, petalis fimbriatis, ſtaminibus longiſſimis. *Swartz Obſ.* 166. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 531. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a* 2.

SENNA ſpuria arborea ſpinoſa, &c. *Sloane Jam.* 2. *p.* 49.

CRISTA PAVONIS flore elegantiſſimo variegato. *Burm. Zeyl.* 79.

CRISTA PAVONIS, Frutex pavonius. *Breyn. Cent.* 61. *t.* 22. *Raii Hiſt.* 981.

ACACIA orientalis glorioſa, coluteæ foliis, ad genicula ſpinis gemellis aculeata. *Pluk. Alm.* 5.

FLOS PAVONIS. *Mer. Sur.* 45. *t.* 45.

TSIETTI mandaru. *Rheede Mal.* 6. *p.* 2. *t.* 1.

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The name of POINCIANA was given to this ſplendid ſhrub by TOURNEFORT, in commemoration of M. DE POINCI, Governor

Governor of the Antilles. Its Engliſh appellation denotes the uſe to which it is frequently applied in the Weſt-Indies, and JACQUIN remarks that a hedge made of this plant, eſpecially when mixed with PARKINSONIA *aculeata*, forms the moſt beautiful fence imaginable; indeed few flowers have been deſcribed in more enraptured language. Although long ſince widely diffuſed through the Weſt-India iſles, and frequently found of ſpontaneous growth, it is doubtful whether it be originally indigenous there. LIGON ſays expreſsly that it was imported into Barbadoes from the Cape de Verd Iſlands. It is cultivated through all the tropical countries of the Eaſt, eſpecially wherever any Chineſe are ſettled, by whom it is called the Peacock's Creſt. Was introduced into Holland from Amboyna about the year 1670, and cultivated in Chelſea Garden, by Sir HANS SLOANE, in 1691; but as it cannot be preſerved out of the ſtove, nor propagated except by ſeeds, it muſt ever remain a rarity in our northern climes.

The flowers are ſaid to be ſweet-ſcented; but the whole plant, when bruiſed, diffuſes a diſagreeable ſmell, very like that of SAVIN, which it appears to reſemble in virtue, being conſidered, in the Weſt-Indies, as a powerful emmenagogue.

Our drawing was made from a fine plant which flowered in the collection of the Comteſſe DE VANDES in July laſt.

SWARTZ has thought proper to unite POINCIANA with CÆSALPINIA, in which he has been followed by WILLDENOW and our MARTYN; but, notwithſtanding theſe authorities, we are deterred from adopting this change, by obſerving that, according to the accurate GÆRTNER, the ſeed-pod of CÆSALPINIA *Sapan* is one-celled, which in our plant is divided by a tranſverſe ſeptum between each ſeed; and in reſpect to the form of the flower, POINCINIA ſeems to have a nearer affinity with PARKINSONIA.

# HEDYSARUM ROSEUM. ROSE-COLOURED HEDYSARUM.

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* carina transverse obtusa. *Leg.* articulis 1-spermis compressis.

*Specific Character.*

HEDYSARUM *roseum*; caulescens, assurgens, foliis pinnatis septemjugis: foliolis ellipticis, racemis capitatis axillaribus pedunculatis, vexillo striato emarginato carina longiore.

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We received this elegant Hedysarum from Mr. LODDIGES, of Hackney, last July, who raised it from seeds sent to him from Mount Caucasus, under the name which we have adopted. It is probably biennial, as some of the plants, but not all, flowered the same year they were sown.

Syd. Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Feb 1 1807 E. Clapham sculp

Ed.Edwards del. Pub.by T.Curtis, St. Geo Crescent Feb.1 1807. F.Sansom sculp.

# THYMUS GRANDIFLORUS. LARGE-FLOWERED THYME.

## *Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Calycis* bilabiati faux villis clausa.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

THYMUS *grandiflorus* ; verticillis subdecemfloris distantibus, calycibus angulato-striatis nudis, galeis fornicatis, foliis petiolatis rhombeo-ovalibus basi integerrimis.

THYMUS *caroliniamus* ; erecto-cespitosus : foliis glabris, ovalibus, subintegris ; verticillis e binis fasciculis substipitatis : calycibus sub 3-fido-bilabiatis. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am. v. 2. p. 9.* ?

THYMBRA ? *caroliniana* ; caule angulato villoso, foliis oppositis villosis subdentatis lanceolatis, calycibus nudis, floribus verticillatis subrubris. *Walt. Flor. Carol. p.* 162.

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DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, erect, opposite-branched, branches roundish, villous. *Leaves* opposite, petiolated, rhomboid-oval, irregularly and rather obsoletely toothed towards the point, but the lower half quite entire, studded with pellucid points, smooth, or at least clothed with so minute a pubescence as to be only felt, not seen. *Flowers* shewy, pale purple, growing in equidistant whorls about ten in each, shortly peduncled. *Bractes* leaflike, quite entire. *Calyx* ten-cornered, tubular, bilabiate, smooth without, within filled with hairs : upper lip three-toothed, teeth small ; lower lip two-toothed, more deeply divided, teeth awl-shaped, not projecting beyond the

the upper lip. *Corolla* ringent, upper lip arched, emarginate, very obtuſe, lower lip three-lobed: lobes equal, obtuſe, reflexed, middle one ſpotted within; throat inflated, depreſſed underneath, tube very ſhort. *Filaments* four, incurved, ſhorter than corolla. *Anthers* ſomewhat moon-ſhaped, two-lobed, bearing pollen at the extremities only. *Germens* four, egg-ſhaped, ſeated on a thick fleſhy receptacle. *Style* longer than filaments. *Stigma* bifid, one ſegment only revolute at firſt, afterwards both.

Notwithſtanding the ſize of the flowers, this plant poſſeſſes the true characters of a Thymus, and in habit is not very different from THYMUS (MELISSA L.) *Calamintha* of SMITH, which it may immediately precede in a ſyſtematic arrangement.

We have very little doubt but that WALTER's plant is the ſame with ours, but are not ſufficiently certain with reſpect to MICHAUX's, to dare to adopt his ſpecific name.

It is a native of Carolina. Will be moſt ſafely ſheltered in a greenhouſe during the winter. Communicated by our friend JOHN WALKER, Eſq. from his collection at Southgate.

Sydenham Edwards del. Pubd. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1.1827.

# THEA CHINENSIS, var. β. BOHEA TEA-TREE.

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## *Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 5—6-partitus, *Cor.* 5—9-petala. *Styli* 3 *coaliti. Capſ.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

THEA *chinenſis ;* floribus ſubhexapetalis axillaribus ſubſoli-tariis erectis, fructibus nutantibus.

α. THEA *viridis. Sp. Pl.* 735. *Willd.* 2. 1180. *Reich.* 2. 589. *Hill Exot. t.* 22. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. *p.* 83. *t.* 95. *Letiſ. Monog. t.* 1. *Woodv. Med. Bot. Suppl.* 116. *t.* 256.

THEA *Bohea* β. ſtricta. *Hort. Kew. vol.* 2. *p.* 230?

THEA ſinenſis. *Blackw. t.* 351.

β. THEA *Bohea ; Linn. Sp. Pl.* 734. *Hort. Cliff.* 204. *Amæn. Acad.* 7. *p.* 239. *t.* 4. *Hill Exot. t.* 22. *Blackw. t.* 352. *Thunb. Jap.* 225. *Willd.* 2. 1180. *Hort. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 230. var. α laxa. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Letiſom Mon. ed.* 2. *p.* 41. *Ic.*

THEA *cantonienſis. Lour. Cochin.* 339.

THEE. *Kæmpf. Amæn.* 605. *t.* 606.

THEE frutex. *Barth. Act.* 4. *p.* 1. *t.* 1. *Bont. Jav.* 87. *t.* 88. *Barrel. Rar.* 128. *t.* 904.

THEE Sinenſium. *Breyn. Cent.* 111. *f. in pag.* 112. *Ic.* 17. *t.* 3. *Boc. Muſ.* 114. *t.* 94. *Raii Hiſt.* 619.

CHAA *Bauh. Pin.* 147. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 3. *l.* 27. *c.* 1. *p.* 5.

EUONYMO affinis arbor orientalis nucifera, flore roſeo. *Pluk. Phyt. t.* 88.

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There is no reaſon whatever to believe that the varieties of this celebrated plant, ſold by our Nurſerymen, under the names of THEA *viridis* aud THEA *Bohea*, are really diſtinct ſpecies.

ſpecies. Indeed it is now nearly aſcertained, that all the different ſorts of tea, prepared in China, are the produce of the ſame ſpecies; and that the colour, form, and qualities, depend chiefly upon the climate, ſoil, age, modes of preparation, and various manipulations that the leaves are ſubjected to. What is known reſpecting theſe has been ſo frequently repeated, that we ſhall only refer our readers to Prof. MARTYN's edition of MILLER's Dictionary. The *Bohea* variety appears, however, to be more tender than the *Green*, and will not endure the ſeverity of our winters, which the latter bears with impunity.

According to our friend and coadjutor Mr. KER (late GAWLER) THEA and CAMELLIA cannot be kept apart, but muſt be united into one genus; and our own obſervations go to confirm this idea, but we are unwilling to change the generic name until all the allied plants ſhall have been more accurately examined. The imbricated calyx of the latter may be thought to keep them diſtinct, though the former has likewiſe a few ſcales at the baſe, which ſoon fall off. Moſt certainly, however, even in the Linnean ſyſtem, CAMELLIA and THEA ought not to have been placed in different claſſes, for the filaments and petals of the TEA all coaleſce at the baſe, and always fall off united in one piece, though, if examined when the flower firſt expands, the filaments will be ſeen firmly attached to the receptacle.

In his natural orders, LINNÆUS refers both CAMELLIA and THEA to a diſtinct ſection at the end of his *columniferæ*, or *malvaceæ* of JUSSIEU. The latter author heſitatingly and perhaps with leſs propriety has added them to his *Aurantia**.

The variety here figured, according to LOUREIRO, grows in the province of Fo-kien, in China; and, if our ſynonym be right, occurs alſo, both indigenous and cultivated, in the province of Canton.

Flowers with us in the autumn, and when planted in the open ground not at all, except in the moſt favourable ſeaſons. May be propagated by cuttings. Introduced about the year 1768, by JOHN ELLIS, Eſq.

Our figure was taken in MALCOLM's Nurſery, Kenſington, at that time in the poſſeſſion of Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES.

* According to our obſervation, made in a recent and mature ſeed, the radicle of the embryo is reflected towards the baſe, while the plumula, not mentioned by GÆRTNER, is aſcendant or centripetal; but we do not venture to lay any ſtreſs upon a ſingle experiment, made too without reference to prior obſervations, and therefore perhaps with too little attention.

N.° 999

Syd.Edwards del Pub. by T. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Mar.1 1807. F.Sansom sculp

# PHLOMIS LYCHNITIS. LAMP-WICK PHLOMIS.

## *Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* angulatus. *Corollæ* labium ſuperius incumbens, compreſſum, villoſum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHLOMIS *Lychnitis ;* foliis lanceolatis tomentoſis, floralibus ovatis, involucris ſetaceis lanatis. *Sp. Pl.* 819. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 70. *Mill. Ic.* 204. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 5. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 308.

PHLOMIS *Lychnitis. Cluſ. Hiſp.* 379. *Hiſt.* 2. 27. *Tourn. Inſt.* 178. *Pena in Hiſt. Lugd.* 1303. *Ed. Gallic.* 2. *p.* 194. *D'Aſſo. Arrag. n.* 536. *Ger. Prov.* 264. 2. *Villars Dauph.* 2. *p.* 393. *Quer. Flor. Eſpan. v.* 6. *p.* 95. *Allioni Fl. Ped.* 121. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 119. *Brot. Flor. Luſit. v.* 1. *p.* 166.

PHLOMIS foliis ligulatis utrinque tomentoſis, radiis involucri ſetaceis villoſis. *Sauv. Monſp.* 143.

VERBASCUM anguſtis ſalviæ foliis. *Bauh. Pin.* 240. *Ger. emac.* 767. *Raii Hiſt.* 511.

VERBASCUM ſylveſtre foliis ſalviæ tenuifoliæ. *Lob. Ic.* 558. *f.* 1. *et* 2. adverſ. *p.* 241.

VERBASCUM ſylveſtre monſpelienſe, flore luteo hiante. *J. Bauh. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 307, *quoad deſcriptionem.*

STACHYS prælongo anguſtoque folio, flore luteo. *Barrel. Ic.* 1321.

SALVIA fruticoſa lutea anguſtifolia. *Park. Theat.* 51. *f.* 10.

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Among the figures above quoted, thoſe of CLUSIUS and PENA, BARRELIER and PHILIP MILLER, are the only original

ginal ones. Of theſe, that of PENA expreſſes the habit of the plant the beſt, but was taken after the flowers had dropped off, in which ſtate the ſpecimens in herbariums are frequently found. Perhaps it was this circumſtance that miſled LINNÆUS when he deſcribes the corolla "as ſcarcely larger than the calyx."

A native of the Southern parts of France, Spain, and Portugal; growing chiefly on dry gravelly hills; is ſaid to be particularly abundant about Montpelier, and in ſimilar ſoils in other parts of Languedoc.

It owes its ſpecific title of *Lychnitis*, as well as its Spaniſh name *Candelera*, to the uſe to which the long ſlender radical leaves are applied, as wicks for lamps, which purpoſe they are ſaid to anſwer very well, even in their recent ſtate.

Cultivated by MILLER in the Phyſic-Garden at Chelſea, in 1731, but may be conſidered with us as a very rare plant. Is generally treated as a greenhouſe ſhrub, but in a ſheltered ſituation and dry gravelly ſoil, it would probably do much better in the open air. Flowers in July. Our drawing was made in the garden of E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. late at Vauxhall.

N.1000

# PENTAPETES ERYTHROXYLON. ST. HELENA RED-WOOD.

*Claſs and Order.*

MONADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Stam.* 10—20, quorum 5 caſtrata, longa. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, polyſperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PENTAPETES *Erythroxylon*; foliis cordatis ſubcrenatis ſubtus tomentoſis rugoſo reticulatis, floribus ſubumbellatis decandris. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 438. *Forſter in Comm. Goett.* 9. *p.* 61. *Lamarck Encyc. Meth. v.* 5. *p.* 161.

DOMBEYA *Erythroxylon*; foliis ſubpeltatis ovatis acuminatis cordatis crenulatis ſubtus tomentoſis reticulatis, pedunculis tubifloris, floribus pentandris. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 725.

DOMBEYA *Erythroxylon. Bot. Repoſ.* 389?

ALCEA arborea populi nigri foliis prona parte albicantibus; flore ampliſſimo rubicundo. *Pluk. Mant.* 6. *t.* 333. *f.* 2.

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According to LAMARCK, CAVANILLE'S genus DOMBEYA is not to be ſeparated from PENTAPETES. We have therefore retained the appellation given to this ſhrub in the Hortus Kewenſis, though it is at preſent better known in our nurſeries by that of DOMBEYA, a name applied by LAMARCK to the Norfolk-Iſland Pine, in which he has been followed by Profeſſors SCHREBER and MARTYN, as alſo by Mr. LAMBERT, who has lately added figures of that beautiful tree to his ſplendid Monograph on Pines.

If this plant be ſeparated from PENTAPETES, and really belong to DOMBEYA of CAVANILLES, it ſhould be called

ASSONIA.

Assonia *Erythroxylon (Vide Gen. Plant. ed. Schreb.).* But having our doubts whether it ought to be joined with that genus, we rather reſtore the original name given to it in the Hortus Kewenſis.

It has only five fertile ſtamens, alternating with theſe are five tongue-ſhaped bodies, of a black purple colour, more erect, and twice the length of the ſtamens, perhaps more properly called nectaries, than barren filaments. The external calyx conſiſts of three ſmall bractes, which fall off as ſoon as the flower opens.

Native of St. Helena, where there occurs another ſpecies with leaves quite entire at the margin, called Black-Wood or Ebony (Pentapetes *Melanoxylon, Soland. MSS.)* which is an undoubted congener of our plant, and perhaps the one figured in the Botaniſt's Repoſitory.

Introduced by Sir Joseph Banks, in 1772. Cultivated in the ſtove. Flowers in May, June, and July. Propagated by cuttings. Communicated by Mr. Whitly, Old Brompton.

# CYCLAMEN HEDERÆFOLIUM. IVY-LEAVED CYCLAMEN, or SOW-BREAD.

## *Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* rotata, reflexa, tubo breviſſimo: fauce prominente. *Bacca* tecta capſula.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CYCLAMEN *hederæfolium;* foliis cordatis angulatis denticulatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. *p.* 196. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 810.
CYCLAMEN *europæum. Mill. Dict.* 1.
CYCLAMEN folio hederæ et vernum. *Lob. Icon.* 605.
CYCLAMEN romanum foliis hederæ, flore carneo et flore purpureo. *Swert. Florileg. t.* 59.
CYCLAMINUS orbicularis. *Dod. Pempt.* 337.
CYCLAMINUS verno tempore florens. *Cluſ. Pan.* 234. *Hiſt.* 265.
CYCLAMEN hederæfolium. *Bauh. Pin.* 308. *Ger. emac.* 844. 2. *f.* 5. *Raii Hiſt.* 1206.
CYCLAMEN vernum flore purpureo. *Park. Parad.* 195. *t.* 197. *f.* 1.

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The ivy-leaved Cyclamen is ſaid to be a native of Italy; is a very valuable plant, on account of its early flowering, ſweet ſcent, and beautiful foliage. It is not ſo hardy as *europæum*, but can be cultivated in the open ground. May be propagated by cuttings of the root. Cultivated by GERARD, in 1596.

W.d Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St.a Geo. Crescent Mar.y 1807. E. Sansom sculp.

Sydenham Edwards del. Pub. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Mar.1 1807. F. Sansom sculp.

# VERONICA GENTIANOIDES. VEINED-FLOWERED SPEEDWELL.

## *Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* limbo 4-partito: lacinia infima anguſtiore. *Capſ.* 2-locularis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VERONICA *gentianoides*; caule aſcendente, racemo terminali, calycibus 4-partitis inæqualibus, foliis radicalibus angulatis baſi elongatis.

VERONICA *gentianoides*; corymbo terminali hirſuto, foliis radicalibus lanceolatis acutis ſubcrenatis nudis. *Smith in Act. Soc. Linn.* 1. *p.* 194.

VERONICA *gentianoides*; corymbo terminali, foliis lanceolatis margine cartilagineis: inferioribus connatis vaginantibus; caule adſcendente. *Vahl Symb.* 1. *p.* 1. *Enum.* 1. *p.* 62.

VERONICA *orientalis*; erecta, gentianellæ foliis. *Tourn. Cor.* 7.

VERONICA erecta blattariæ facie. *Buxb. Cent.* 1. *p.* 23. *t.* 35.

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DESCR. *Root* creeping. *Stem* aſcending, round, hairy. *Radical leaves* half a foot long, tongue-ſhaped, decurrent down the footſtalk, obſoletely toothed, imperfectly three-nerved, ſomewhat villous and ſoft to the touch on both ſides: *cauline leaves* hairy, elliptic, attenuated at both extremities, lower ones oppoſite, upper alternate, gradually diminiſhing in ſize, with margins more entire, till they become mixed with the flowers, and form lanceolate quite entire *bractes*. *Flowers* crowded in a terminal raceme, pale with deep blue veins. *Pedicles* erect hairy. *Calyx* 4-cleft: ſegments unequal, obtuſe, hairy.

hairy. *Corolla* one-petaled, four-cleft; *laciniæ* unequal, lowermoſt white, not one-third the ſize of the upper and lateral ones, which are beautifully ſtreaked with dark blue veins on a whitiſh ground. *Filaments* two, divaricate, inſerted into the margin of the *tube*, which is very ſhort, villous and green within: *anthers* blue, heart-ſhaped: *pollen* white. *Germen* roundiſh, very hairy: *ſtyle* the length of the filaments and corolla, declined: *ſtigma* capitate, purple.

Our plant differs from Dr. Smith's deſcription, in having its radical leaves not altogether without pubeſcence; flowers not deep blue, but only ſtreaked with that colour; and eſpecially in having the ſegments of the calyx not equal, the two lower ones being conſiderably the largeſt, as deſcribed by Vahl.

This ornamental ſpecies of Veronica is a hardy alpine plant, of eaſy culture, and readily propagated by parting its roots: was found by Tournefort and Forskohl in Cappadocia, by Buxbaum in Armenia by the way-ſide and the margins of fields, and by Sibthorp on his journey to the Eaſt.

Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Mr. Loddiges in 1805, who raiſed it from ſeeds received from Mount Caucaſus.

A Paris chez Pde de Bure frères St Jacques, Imprimeur Mars 1827 Bessin sculp.

# LYTHRUM VIRGATUM. FINE-BRANCHED WILLOW-HERB.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 6—12-fidus. *Petala* 6, cum *ſtaminibus* 6-12, Calyci inſerta. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: *Recept. Sem.* ſepto adnatum. *Semina* numeroſa.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LYTHRUM *virgatum*; foliis oppoſitis lanceolatis, panicula virgata, floribus dodecandris ternis. *Syſt. Veg.* 446. *Sp. Pl.* 642. *Willd. Sp.* 2. *p.* 865. *Reich.* 2. *p.* 426. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 128. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 175. *Hoffm. Germ.* 162. *Gærtn. Fruct.* 1. 296. *t.* 62. *f.* 5.

LYTHRUM *auſtriacum*; foliis oppoſitis lineari-lanceolatis ſubſeſſilibus nitidis. *Jacq. Auſtr.* 1. *p.* 8. *t.* 7. *Vind.* 243. *Krock. Sileſ. n.* 717.

SALICARIA glabra ramoſiſſima, longiſſimis et anguſtiſſimis foliis. *Amm. Ruth.* 89.

LYSIMACHIA rubra non ſiliquoſa. *Bauh. Pin.* 246.

LYSIMACHIA rubra 2, ſeu minor. *Cluſ. Pan.* 477. *Hiſt. p.* 51. *Raii Hiſt.* 1036.

LYSIMACHIA purpurea minor. *Ger. emac.* 478. *f.* 13.

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There is a conſiderable affinity betwixt this ſpecies and the LYTHRUM *Salicaria*, or Purple Willow-Herb, a common Britiſh plant, growing by the ſides of rivers, ditches, and ponds, and ſeldom ſeen in our gardens, though well worthy of a place there; but the *virgatum* is ſmaller, more divided, and ſomewhat more elegant in its growth, though leſs crowded with

with bloſſoms, which however are of a bright purple colour, and produced plentifully from June to September.

Found by Clusius in moiſt meadows in ſeveral parts of Auſtria, and particularly in the iſles of the Danube. Deſcribed and figured by Jacquin in his *Flora Auſtriaca*, by whom alſo it was introduced into the Kew Gardens in 1776.

Is a hardy ornamental herbaceous plant; requires little or no trouble in its culture, growing in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation, not occupying much room, nor treſpaſſing on its neighbours; and is eaſily propagated by parting its roots in the ſpring or autumn.

Drawn at the Botanic Garden, Brompton.

# GARDENIA THUNBERGIA. STARRY GARDENIA.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Contorta. *Bacca* infera, 2- seu 4-locularis, polyspermа. *Stigma* lobatum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GARDENIA *Thunbergia*; inermis, foliis ellipticis, corollis hypocrateriformibus, calycibus latere rumpentibus: laciniis apice dilatatis. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 294.

THUNBERGIA *capensis. Montin in Act. Holm.* 1773. *p.* 289. *t.* 11.

GARDENIA *Thunbergia. Thunb. Diss. n.* 3. *Prod.* 41. *Linn. Suppl.* 162. *Syst. Veg.* 251. *Thomps. Bot. Disp. n.* 10. *Icon.*

GARDENIA *verticillata*; inermis, foliis ternis ovatis acuminatis, ramis unifloris, calyce spathaceo appendiculato uno latere dehiscente. *Lam. Encycl.* 2. *p.* 607.

GARDENIA *crassicaulis*; foliorum laminis rhombeo-lanceolatis, undulatis; calyce spathaceo, hinc fisso, laciniis cucullatis; pericarpio lignoso. *Salisb. in Parad. Lond.* 46.

BERGKIAS. *Sonnerat It. Nov. Guin. p.* 48. *t.* 17, 18.

CAQUEPIRIA Bergkia. *Gmel. Syst. Veg. p.* 651.

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The GARDENIA *Thunbergia* is a fine flowering shrub, which thrives with great luxuriance in the Right Hon. Mr. GREVILLE'S conservatory at Paddington, where our drawing was taken.

The flowers are very fragrant and produced in succession during the summer months.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope and Guinea.

Introduced to the Kew Gardens by Sir JAMES COCKBURN, Bart. in 1773. May be propagated by cuttings, but will not blossom while young.

Sydenham Edwards del. Pubd. by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1807. F. Sansom sculp.

# CONVOLVULUS PURPUREUS, *var.* ELATIOR.
# TALL SPOTTED-FLOWERED BINDWEED.

## *Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* campanulata, plicata. *Stigmata* 2. *Capſ.* bilocularis: loculis diſpermis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CONVOLVULUS *purpureus;* foliis cordatis indiviſis, fructibus cernuis, pedicellis incraſſatis. *Sp. Pl.* 219. *Vide ſupra Num.* 113.

*β. elatior;* caulibus altiſſimis, foliis orbiculato-cordatis, floribus ocellatim maculatis.

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From the great height which this plant will attain in a favourable ſoil, the rounder and more diſtinctly veined leaves, the delicate, white flowers, marked with five ſpots, elegantly ſhaded with blue and carmine, ſomewhat in the manner of the eyes, in the centre of certain feathers, we were at firſt perſuaded that this was a diſtinct ſpecies from *purpureus*. We cannot, however, find characters ſufficient to eſtabliſh a ſpecific difference. It ſeems neverthelefs to be permanent, and not at all diſpoſed to change to the common purple flowered ſort.

Is a hardy annual, ſhould be ſown where it is intended to remain, and will ſucceed beſt in a warm ſheltered ſituation and rich light ſoil. This is by far the handſomeſt variety we have ſeen, and particularly ſuited as an ornamental covering for trellis-work. Communicated by Mr. WHITLEY, Nurſery-man, Old-Brompton.

Pub. by T. Curtis Mar. 1. 1807.

# POLYGALA ALOPECUROIDES. FOX-TAIL MILK-WORT.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus: foliolis 2 alæformibus, coloratis. *Legum.* obcordatum, 2-loculare.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

POLYGALA *alopecuroides*; floribus imberbibus, pedunculis ſolitariis axillaribus, foliis faſciculatis lanceolatis mucronatis villoſis. *Thunb. Prod.* 121.

POLYGALA *alopecuroides*; floribus imberbibus ſeſſilibus, foliis confertis ovatis acutis carinatis piloſis. *Linn. Mant.* 260.

POLYGALA *alopecuroides. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 890. *Reich.* 3. 388. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 27. *Bot. Repoſ. t.* 371.

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Prior to his ſixth edition of the Genera Plantarum, LINNÆUS had eſtabliſhed a genus, under the name of HEISTERIA, of which he at that time was acquainted with one ſpecies only (No. 340 of this work). Had he known that there were ſeveral others which have great affinity with this, and are equally diſtinguiſhed from the other ſpecies of Polygala, by the form of the calyx and corolla, as well as habit, he would probably have continued Heiſteria as a diſtinct genus, with which in that caſe our preſent plant muſt have been arranged.

In its bloſſoms it is very ſimilar to POLYGALA *Heiſteria*, but is a ſmaller ſhrub, very pubeſcent, and partakes very little of that inflexible rigidity, which occaſioned the former ſpecies to be compared to Furze. A hardy greenhouſe ſhrub; native of the Cape; propagated by cuttings; flowers through the whole of the ſummer. Our drawing was taken in the collection of GEORGE HIBBERT, Eſq. at Clapham-Common.

Syd Edwards del Pub.by T Curtis, St.Geo. Crescent Apr 1 1807 J. Swan sculp

# STAPELIA DIVARICATA. STRADDLING STAPELIA.

*Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Contorta. Nectar.* duplici ſtellula tegente genitalia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

STAPELIA *divaricata;* ramis pluribus tetragonis divaricatis glabris dentatis, dentibus parvis ſuberectis, corolla glaberrima quinquefida: laciniis lanceolatis patentibus, margine revolutis ciliatis. *Maſſ. Stap.* 17. *t.* 22.

STAPELIA *divaricata. Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 1. *p.* 1280. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 10.

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The branches of this very diſtinct ſpecies of STAPELIA, going off almoſt at right angles, and being long and tapering, at once mark it from every other, even when out of bloom. Communicated by J. WALKER, Eſq. of Stockwell-Common, whoſe valuable collection contains a great many ſpecies of this very ſingular genus, all of which are natives of the Cape of Good-Hope.

Flowers the latter-end of the ſummer, and requires the ſame treatment as other ſucculent plants from the Cape.

N.° 1007

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis. St Geo Crescent April 1st 1807

# MAGNOLIA FUSCATA. BROWN-STALKED MAGNOLIA.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Petala* 6—9. *Capſ.* 2-valves, imbricatæ. *Sem.* baccato, pendula.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MAGNOLIA *fuſcata*; floribus hexapetalis erectis, calycibus pedunculiſque pubeſcentibus.
MAGNOLIA *fuſcata*. *Bot. Repoſ.* 229. *Donn Cat. Cant.* 104.
MAGNOLIA *annonæfolia*. *Saliſb. in Parad. Lond.* 5.
MAGNOLIA *verſicolor*. *Idem l. c.*

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The MAGNOLIA *fuſcata* is nearly allied to the *pumila* (No. 997) and is like it cultivated in China, both on account of its beauty and fragrance. Is readily diſtinguiſhed from the latter by its erect peduncles, which, as well as the calyx and neighbouring part of the ſtem, are clothed with a brown glandular pubeſcence.

From its habit, it appears to be a ſhrub of humble growth, and, on that account, the better adapted to ornament our houſes. Is naturally deciduous, but in the ſtove becomes ever-green. It is however by no means tender, and at moſt requires only the protection of a greenhouſe.

Mr. SALISBURY conſiders his MAGNOLIA *annonæfolia* as a diſtinct ſpecies, but for this we can ſee no reaſon; the ſpecimen figured in the Paradiſus Londinenſis appears to have been far leſs vigorous than that from which our drawing was taken, and the colour of the flowers varies much in intenſity, in proportion as the plant is more or leſs expoſed to the influence of the light. Our drawing was made at the collection of Mr. HIBBERT, of Clapham. Flowers from June to September, and, if kept in the ſtove, more early in the ſpring. Is propagated by cuttings. Introduced to this country from China, by Mr. EVANS, of the India-Houſe, in whoſe valuable collection at Stepney it firſt bloomed in 1802.

Swd F. Bauer del. et pinx. Pub. by T. Curtis, S.t Mary Crefsent Aprl. 1. 1807. F. Sansom sculp.

# DRACOCEPHALUM GRANDIFLORUM. BETONY-LEAVED DRAGON'S-HEAD.

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Corollæ* faux inflata: labium superius concavum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

DRACOCEPHALUM *grandiflorum*; foliis crenatis: radicalibus cordatis; caulinis orbiculatis sessilibus, bracteis acuminato-dentatis. *Linn. Sup.* 274. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 319. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 12.

DRACOCEPHALUM altaiense. *Laxman in Act. Petrop. v.* 15. 1770. *p.* 556. *t.* 29. *f.* 3. *Syst. Veg.* 454. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 89. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 155.

DRACOCEPHALUM floribus verticillatis, foliis oblongis obtusis sinuato crenatis, bracteis oblongis. *Gmel. Sib.* 3. *p.* 233. *n.* 56.

MOLDAVICA orientalis, Betonicæ folio, flore magno violaceo. *Tourn. Cor.* 2. *?*

BOGULDEA erecto flore magno purpureo-cæruleo, Betonicæ foliis, longis pediculis insidentibus. *Stell. irc. n.* 173.

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The younger LINNÆUS united LAXMAN'S DRACOCEPHALUM *altaiense* with *grandiflorum*, considering them as the same species; and this has been adopted both in the Hortus Kewensis and MARTYN'S MILLER'S Dictionary. WILLDENOW has endeavoured again to separate these plants, considering them to be very different; as however we have no doubt but that GMELIN'S plant was the same as LAXMAN'S, we see no reason to make two species: we are indeed more inclined to consider the *palmatum* of WILLDENOW as likewise a mere variety of this. Like most alpine plants, it varies much in stature, from a finger's length, to a foot, and in a vigorous state produces a great number of flowers both in whorls and in a terminating head. Our specimen was probably very much stunted, from having been eaten down in the early part of the spring by slugs, from whose devastations it is preserved with extreme difficulty; otherwise it is a hardy herbaceous perennial. Native of the summits of the Altaisch Alps, growing in the shade in a northern aspect. Flowers with us in May and June. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES in 1801.

N.°1009

J. Edwards del. Pubd by T. Curtis, 95 Queen Street, London.

J. & E. Edwards del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, 5.t Geo. Crescent, Aug.t 1.st 1807. W. Sowerby sculp.

# HYPOXIS OVATA. SMOOTH-LEAVED HYPOXIS.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nos.* 662 & 709.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HYPOXIS *ovata ;* rhizomate annuo, depreſſo-rotundo, tunicato-gemmifero, ſubtus nudo, convexo ; foliis anguſto-lanceolatis, acuminatis, canaliculatis, nudis integerrimis, ſtriatulis ; ſcapis unifloris ; bracteis ſolitariis, anguſtiſſimis ; ſtylo ſubnullo ; ſtigmatibus baſin uſque diſcretis, erectis, linearifagittatis, glanduloſo-puberulis. *G.*

HYPOXIS *ovata. Linn. Suppl.* 179. *Thunb. Prod. cap.* 60. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 108.

OBS. *Flos a Linnæo filio male albus dicitur. G.*

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DESCR. *Rootſtock* annually reproducing itſelf, depreſſed-orbicular, crowned by a bulb or bud covered with fibrous coats, underneath convex, ſmooth, naked ; *leaves* ſeven to eight, ambient, from upright recurved, narrow-lanceolate, far-acuminate, channelled, carinate, quite ſmooth, ſtreaked, entire ; outer ones the ſhorteſt, inner about four inches high ; *ſcapes* about three, nearly equal to theſe, round, ſlender, one-flowered, one-jointed ; at the joint a ſingle very narrow recurved *bracte*, about half an inch long ; *corolla* ſtellate ; *ſegments* elliptic-lanceolate, flat, outwards green, ſubcalycine ; inwards yellow, corollaceous, alternately ſomewhat narrower, ſharper and ſubunguiculate ; *ſtamens* about a third ſhorter than the ſegments, erectly patulous ; *filaments* ſubulate, ſhorter than *anthers*,

*anthers*, which are ſagittate-oblong; *piſtil* about equal to ſtamens; *ſtyle* nearly obſolete; *ſtigmas* upright, diſtinct and diverging to their baſe, cuſpidate-ſagittate, glandularly roughened; *germen* continuing the ſcape, from which it can ſcarcely be diſtinguiſhed, ſhort.

By the kind aſſiſtance of Mr. DRYANDER, we have aſſured ourſelves of this being THUNBERG's ſpecies, notwithſtanding the very ſlender account of it, and an erroneous obſervation of the younger LINNÆUS "that the flower is white:" a gueſs moſt probably formed from the dried plant, the corolla of which he ſuppoſed to have merely turned yellow in drying, as is moſt uſual with white flowers when ſo treated. Named *ovata* from the two outer leaves, which are ſhorter and broader in ſome ſpecimens than in the preſent, and may then be properly enough termed "lanceolately ovate."

The whole plant is ſcentleſs. Blooms in February. Should be kept in the greenhouſe.

Our drawing was made from the collection of Meſſrs. KENNEDY and LEE, Hammerſmith, where moſt likely it has now made its firſt appearance in Europe. From the above garden we hope for many new and rare African vegetables, it being frequently ſupplied by a perſon employed by the proprietors, at the Cape of Good Hope, for that purpoſe. *G.*

N.° 1011



Sold Edwards del. Pub by T. Curtis St Georges Crescent April 1.1807. Engd.

# NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (*var. fl. pleno*). The CYPRUS or DOUBLE ROMAN NARCISSUS.

For ſpecific character, deſcription and ſynonymy ſee above Nos. 940, 946, and 948.

NARCISSUS *orientalis*, flore pleno. *G.*
NARCISSUS pleno flore. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 160. *Ic. I. II.*
NARCISSUS nobilis orientalis polyanthos mixtus. *Beſl. Hort. Eyſtet. Vern. Ord.* 3. *fol.* 14. *fig.* 1.
NARCISSUS chalcedonicus flore pleno polyanthos. *Park. Parad.* 84. *t.* 85. *f.* 4.
CYPRUS NARCISSUS. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7. *See the obſervations on the eighth ſpecies of the Art.* NARCISSUS.

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In the laſt part of our account of NARCISSUS *papyraceus*, (No. 947) we have ſpoken of the preſent plant as being a double flower of the variety β of that ſpecies; which, under that impreſſion, we have called in the ſynonymy "Roman Narciſſus." We then judged from diſtant recollection, not having been able to procure a ſpecimen for ſeveral ſeaſons before. This year we have obtained them in abundance; and have been ſhewn others, that by cultivation in our climate have returned to their ſingle ſtate. Thus we have diſcovered our miſtake; and aſſured ourſelves that the plant is a legitimate variety of *orientalis (ſee* Nos. 940, 946, *and* 948*)*. The Bulb has been long ſince annually imported from Italy, by the proprietors of Italian warehouſes; together with that of the Paper or Italian ſpecies *(ſee* 947*)*; and a ſtill more double variety of the preſent with fewer flowers, a ſhorter tube, and a greater number of yellow ſegments. This laſt bears a ſtrong reſemblance to the variety of NARCISSUS *incomparabilis (ſee No.* 121*)* known among floriſts by the name of "The Butter and Egg Flower." According to CLUSIUS, both the double varieties of the preſent ſpecies were originally introduced into our parts of Europe, from Conſtantinople by the way of Vienna. They have ſince continued

tinued to be cultivated in Italy, where they preſerve that doubleneſs for which they are in ſuch requeſt; but which we ſuſpect they ſoon loſe to the northward of that country, as we never receive it in that ſtate from Holland. The roots generally arrive in England late in the autumn; and if then planted will flower in January. They may be put into pots of earth, or into flower-glaſſes with water only; ſhould be kept ſheltered, as the weather at that ſeaſon ſoon defaces their bloom when they are ſet out of doors. But the cooler and more airy they are kept, the ſtronger they bloom. The roundeſt, hardeſt roots, with the feweſt offsets are to be preferred. Their beauty, fragrance, eaſy culture and cheapneſs, ſeem to us to make them the moſt deſirable flowers imported for the ornament of our rooms. *G.*

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## *CORRIGENDA.*

No. 947, l. 24, dele " Roman Narciſſus."
No. 871, page 2, l. 5, 6, for " roots; ſheaths," read " root-ſheaths."

Pub by T Harris, St Geo Crescent Lam d 1817

# MORÆA CILIATA (γ). CILIATE-LEAVED MORÆA.

## *Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. supra Nos.* 593, 613, *et* 695, *et Annals of Botany, vol.* 1. *p.* 238.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MORÆA *ciliata.* (*Cor. iridioidea. Barbata.*) Scapo breviſſimo; foliis ſubquinis, terminalibus, faſciculatis, anguſto-lanceolatis, convoluto-concavis, nudis, ciliatis, ſurſum triquetro-caudatis; pedunculo unico, unifloro, breviore; bractea una; laminis extimis unguibus (qui imo ſcrobiculati) brevioribus, patentiſſimis; intimis ſubtriplo anguſtioribus, divergenter-erectis; ſtigmatibus petaloideis, acuminatis; filamentis baſi connatis. *G.*

MORÆA *ciliata. Nos in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 241.

IRIS *ciliata. Linn. Suppl.* 98. *Thunb. Diſſ. n.* 1. *Prod.* 11. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 224. *Vahl Enum.* 1. 137. *n.* 24.

(α) corolla lutea. *Thunb. l. c.*

(β) eadem cæruleſcens; folia undulata; bractea pubeſcens. *Ic. pict. plant. capenſ. Bibl. Bankſ. cujus exempl. in Herb. aſſervatur.*

(γ) corolla purpureo-rubens. *Supra.*

---

DESCR. *Bulb-tuber* about the ſize of a hazel nut, ovate-globular, *coats* of coarſe hard fibres, netted, meſhes longitudinal; the outer coat generally elongated into a root-ſheath; *ſcape* ſhort, often ſubterraneous, entirely ſimple, and terminated by a faſcicle of five *leaves*, about three or four inches long, narrow-lanceolate, convolute-concave, naked, edges ciliate, ſometimes undulate, downwards conduplicate-ſheathing, upwards

wards caudately attenuated and carinate-triquetral, with a keel generally ciliate, outer ones ſhorter; *ſpathe* convolute, one-valved; *peduncle* ſolitary, one-flowered, ſhorter than leaves; at the joint connecting ſcape and peduncle one or two ſmall bulbs; *corolla* largiſh, Iris-like, bearded, hexapetouſly parted; *ſegments* alternately larger; *ungues* longer than *laminæ*, turbinately convergent, outer broader, ſhaggy inwards, having a ſmall nectariferous hollow near their baſe; outer *laminæ* recurved-patent, treble the broadeſt, round-ovate, ſhaggy at their baſe; inner upright, diverging, obovate-elliptic, together with the ungues of a ſpathulate form; *ſtyle* very ſhort; *ſtigmas* petaloid, upright, about equal to inner ſegments; inner *lip* bipartite, ſegments narrow, acuminate; outer *lip* entire, rounded, very ſmall; *filaments* connate at the baſe for the length of ſtyle, then ſeparate and diverging, about the length of the *anthers*; *germen* oblong, continuous to the peduncle, not one-third the length of the ungues, ſlender, rounded-trigonal.

The whole plant is ſcentleſs; and the flower, with us, laſted but one day. THUNBERG ſpeaks of roots which produced ſeveral ſtems in ſucceſſion.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is found near the town in dry ſtony ſpots, flowering in Auguſt. Our ſpecimen was ſent us by Meſſrs. KENNEDY and LEE, of Hammerſmith, in whoſe collection it has now flowered, probably, for the firſt time in Europe. Cloſely allied to MORÆA *papilionacea* (*ſee above*, *No.* 750) as well as to the European MORÆA *Siſyrinchium*, of which laſt excellent figures may be ſeen in REDOUTE's *Liliacèes* and SIBTHORPE's *Flora Græca*, under the name of IRIS *Siſyrinchium*. G.

*N.º 1013*

*Sw.d E.Evans del* *Pub.d by T.Curtis, St.Geo. Crescent Apr.l 1807* *F.Sansom sculp.*

# IXIA CAPILLARIS (*var.* γ.) AULICA. ROSE-COLOURED IXIA.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Num.* 789; quo in loco poſt "*Fil.*" in lin. 10. inſere "tubum adnato-decurrentia," et ante "*Capſ.*" in lin. 11, adde "*Stigm.* 3, anguſta, recurvo-patentia." G.

For deſcription, ſpecific character and ſynonymy ſee Nos. 570 and 617.

IXIA *capillaris.* γ. (aulica *Hort. Kew.*) G.

---

This is a mere variety of the above ſpecies, though made a diſtinct one in the *Hortus Kewenſis*, under the name of *aulica*. The Bulb-tubers of the ſeveral varieties differ much in the thickneſs of the fibres, of which their reticulated coverings are compoſed, as well as in the ſize of the meſhes. Our ſpecimen had been very recently imported from the Cape of Good Hope, for the collection of Mr. HIBBERT at Clapham. The leaves are uſually much longer than in our figure, and their cartilaginous edge often very conſpicuous, but ſometimes again quite obſolete. *G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

pendula. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 66. *n.* 37. *Exempl. in Herb. Bankſ.*
capillaris. *Supra tab.* 570, 617, *et* 1013. *Eadem cum* incarnata *Vahl l. c. n.* 25 *et* ſtriata *ejuſdem l. c. n.* 35.
ariſtata. *Supra tab.* 589.
patens. *Supra tab.* 522. *Eadem cum* filiformi *Vahl l. c.* 63. *n.* 31. *et ejuſdem* leucantha *l. c. n.* 33.
flexuoſa.

flexuoſa. *Supra tab.* 624.
hybrida. *Supra tab.* 128. (flexuoſa).
conica. *Supra tab.* 539.
monadelpha. *Supra tab.* 607. *(Quæ* GALAXIA *! Ixiæflora Liliac. a Redoutè, tab.* 41.*)*
columellaris. *Supra tab.* 630.
maculata. *Supra tab.* 749, *et* 789.
erecta. *Supra tab.* 623, *et* 846.
crateroides. *Supra tab.* 594.
polyſtachia. *Supra tab.* 629.
ſcillaris. *Supra tab.* 542, *quæ* pentandra *Vahl l. c.* 67. *n.* 39.
criſpa. *Supra tab.* 599.

OBS. *Reliquæ Vahlio huic generi adnumeratæ ſpecies* GALAXIÆ, MORÆÆ, TRICHONEMATI, GEISSORHIZÆ, SPARAXIDI, TRITONIÆ, LAPEROUSIÆ, HESPERANTHÆ, ANOMATHECÆ, WATSONIÆ, *et* BABIANÆ *reſpective ſubjiciendæ. Vid. paſſim in diſſ. noſtra apud* ANNALS OF BOTANY, *vol.* 1. 219.

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CONTINUED BY

*JOHN SIMS*, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY.

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VOL. XXVI.

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God Almighty first planted a Garden, and indeed it is the purest of human Pleasures. It is a great Refreshment to the Spirits of Man, without which Buildings are but gross Handy-Works: and a Man shall ever see, that, when Ages grow to Civility and Elegancy, Men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely, as if Gardening were the greater Perfection.

BACON.

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# JUSTICIA LUCIDA. SHINING-LEAVED JUSTICIA.

## *Class and Order.*

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* simplex vel duplex. *Cor.* irregularis vel subregularis. *Capf.* 2-valvis, 2-locularis: dissepimentum valvulis contrarium: retinaculis seminum uncinulatis. VAHL.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

**** Calyce simplici, corollis bilabiatis: labiis divisis.—Diantheræ.*

JUSTICIA *lucida*; racemis terminalibus compositis subcapitatis, foliolis calycis bracteisque subulatis, foliis ovatis acutis integerrimis glabris in petiolum decurrentibus.

JUSTICIA *lucida. Vahl Enum.* 2. *p.* 400. *Bot. Repos. t.* 313. *Donn's Cant. p.* 5.

---

DESCR. *Stem* perennial, smooth, round, striate, dilated at the insertions of the leaves, seldom exceeding three feet in height; *branches* few and only from the lower part. *Leaves* oblong-ovate, acute, leathery, strongly veined, entire, dark green, smooth, decurrent down the foot-stalk. *Flowers* terminal in a compact, compounded raceme: *partial peduncles* opposite, bearing three to five flowers placed alternately on short pedicles. *Bractes* subulate, shorter than calyx. *Calyx* simple, five-parted: segments linear-lanceolate, pubescent. *Corolla* deep scarlet, tubular, bilabiate, somewhat curved, three or four times longer than calyx; upper lip entire, lower lip three-toothed. *Filaments* purple, smooth: *Anthers* binate, pedicled. *Germen* ovate: *Style* the length of corolla, filiform, clothed with short hairs, remaining after the fall of corolla: *Stigma* truncate. Both herb and flowers scentless.

Among the addenda at the end of the second volume of the *Enumeratio Plantarum* of Prof. VAHL; this species is taken up from the Botanist's Repository, and is properly directed to be arranged next to JUSTICIA *secunda*; to which it is indeed very nearly allied, if it be not a mere variety of it. At first sight it bears a strong resemblance to JUSTICIA *coccinea* (*Bot. Mag.* No. 432); but, upon closer examination, these plants differ in almost every point. The present is by much the most desirable, from its easy culture, ready flowering, and more convenient size.

Native of Barbadoes, but, as we believe, not of the East-Indies, as is erroneously stated in Bot. Repos. and thence repeated in Enum. Plantarum. Propagated, with great facility, by cuttings. Blooms in August and September. Introduced about the year 1794. Requires the heat of the bark stove.

N.° 1015

Pub.d by T. Curtis, St.Geo. Crescent May 1 1807

# PHYTEUMA CAMPANULOIDES. THREE-FLOWERED PHYTEUMA.

*Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* rotata, laciniis linearibus, 5-partita. *Stigma* 2-ſeu 3-fidum. *Capſ.* 2-ſeu 3-locularis infera.

*Specific Character.*

PHYTEUMA *campanuloides*; floribus ſparſis ſubternis, caule ſimplice erecto, foliis ovatis crenatis ſubtus pubeſcentibus ſeſſilibus.

---

DESCR. *Stem* erect, ſimple. *Leaves* egg-ſhaped, crenate, hairy on the underſide, varying in width, crowded at the lower part of the ſtem, more diſtant upwards. *Flowers* terminal, in long compounded racemes, generally growing three together on very ſhort pedicles. *Bract* leaf-like, quite entire, longer than pedicle. *Calyx* connate with germen, 5 cleft: ſegments linear. *Corolla* wheel-ſhaped: laciniæ 5, linear-lanceolate, recurved. *Stamens* 5: *Filaments* dilated at the baſe as in Campanula: *Anthers* linear. *Germen* inferior, egg-ſhaped, angular, downy: *Style* longer than ſtamens: *Stigma* 3-cleft, revolute. *Capſule* 3-celled. *Seeds* many, affixed to a central branched receptacle.

This ornamental plant was communicated by Mr. LODDIGES, who raiſed it from ſeeds received from Mount Caucaſus, under the name of PHYTEUMA *canescens*; but as there is nothing hoary about it, and we have found the ſame in a collection from that country in the Bankſian Herbarium, with a ticket denoting that it is the *campanuloides* of BIEBERSTEIN, we have adopted the latter name, which this reſpectable author may probably have given it in his *Flora Taurica*, a work that he announced ſome time ſince, but which, if publiſhed, has not we believe as yet found its way into this country.

A hardy perennial; flowers in July and Auguſt; may be propagated by parting its roots.

# ROBINIA HALODENDRON. SALT-TREE ROBINIA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-fidus: lacinia ſuperiore 2-partita. *Legum.* gibbum elongatum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ROBINIA *Halodendron;* pedunculis trifloris, foliis abrupte pinnatis bijugis ſericeis, petiolis ſpineſcentibus perſiſtentibus, leguminibus veſicariis. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. p.* 162. *Willd. Arb.* 301. *Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 54. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 12.

ROBINIA *Halodendron. Linn. Supp.* 330. *Pall. Roſſ.* 1. *p.* 72. *t.* 46. *Ejuſdem itin.* 2. *app. n.* 117. *t. W.*

ROBINIA foliolis quaternis, ſubpetiolatis, hirſutis, paribus remotis. *Gmel. Sib.* 4. *p.* 15. *n.* 19.

ASPALATHUS fruteſcens latifolius tomentoſus et incanus, ſiliqua inflata. *Amm. Ruth. n.* 284.

---

LAMARCK has divided the genus ROBINIA, and arranges this ſpecies under his *Caragana;* but, whilſt we confeſs that it ought to be ſeparated from ROBINIA *Pſeudacacia, hiſpida,* &c. we think it will no more unite with Caragana than with them; nor do we know any other ſpecies of which it is properly a congener: we therefore follow the generality of Botaniſts, and refer it, for the preſent, to Robinia.

This beautiful ſhrub thrives well with us in the open air, but is ſaid to be in general very ſhy of flowering, which has been attributed to the want of ſalt in the ſoil, as its native place is in the dry barren ſalt fields on the borders of the river Irtis, in Siberia.

Introduced by the late Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN, in 1779. Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME'S, Old-Brompton. Flowers in June and July. Propagated by ſeeds, alſo by layers and grafting.

*N.° 1016*

*Syd. Edwards del.* *Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent May 1.1787.* *Engraved*

Syd Edwards del. Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Aug 1 1807 F Sansom Sculp

# VERBESINA SATIVA. OIL-SEED VERBESINA.

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceum. *Pappus* ariſtatus. *Cal.* duplici ordine. *Floſculi* radii circiter 5.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

VERBESINA *ſativa ; (oppoſitifolia)* foliis cordato-lanceolatis amplexicaulibus remote ſerratis, calycibus ſimplicibus pentaphyllis.
VERBESINA *ſativa. Roxb. Pl. Corom. inedit.*

---

This plant having a ſimple five-leaved calyx and ſeeds, if we miſtake not, without an ariſta, can hardly be conſidered as a true Verbeſina ; but as long as VERBESINA *calendulacea*, of which it ſeems to be a real congener, is ſuffered to remain in that genus, this need not be excluded. We are informed by Dr. ROXBURGH, to whom the Botanic Garden at Brompton is indebted for ſeeds of this hitherto undeſcribed vegetable, that it is cultivated in the Myſore country and ſeveral other parts of India, for the ſake of an oil expreſſed from the ſeeds, which ſerves as a ſubſtitute for that of Seſamum.

Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, of Brompton, in whoſe ſtove it flowered in Auguſt and September ; but might be raiſed on a hot-bed in the ſpring, and treated as other tender annuals are.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent. May 1. 1807.

Syd. Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp.

# LILIUM BULBIFERUM (β.) *Umbellatum.* UMBEL-FLOWERING BULB-BEARING ORANGE-LILY.

## *Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 798.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LILIUM *bulbiferum (multiflorum)* caule ex tereti ſubangulato-lirato; foliis cunctis caulinis, lanceolato-loratis, ſparſis, numeroſis; corolla erecta, turbinato-campanulata; laciniis intus deorſum inæqualiter glanduloſo-echinatis, extus floccoſo-pubeſcentibus; laminis lanceolato-ovatis recurvatis. *G.*

LILIUM *bulbiferum. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 433. *Syſt.* 324. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr.* 3. 14. *t.* 226. *Scop. Carn. n.* 404. *Gmel. Fl. Sib.* 1. 41. *Curt. ſupra No.* 36. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 430. *Gært. Sem. et Fruct.* 2. 16. *tab.* 83. *f.* 4. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Lam. et Decand. Flor. Fran.* 3. 202. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 85.

LILIUM caule folioſo, foliis ſulcatis gramineis, floribus caniformibus intus floccoſis. *Hall. Helv. n.* 1232.

LILIUM purpureum majus—minus—tertium. *Dodon. Pempt.* 198, 199.

LILIUM purpureum majus—cruentum bulbiferum—cruentum polyanthos. *Beſl. Hort. Eyſt. Vern. Ord.* 5. *Fol.* 6. *f.* 1—2. *Fol.* 7. *f.* 1—2. *Fol.* 8. *f.* 1.

LILIUM bulbiferum—aureum. *Park. Par. T.* 27. *f.* 2, 3. *Weinman. Phyt. t.* 655, *b. c. et* 656.

MARTAGON bulbiferum I. II. III. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 1. 136.

HEMEROCALLIS. *Matthiol. p.* 630. *cum Iconibus.*

(α) racemo pauci-multifloro ſpicatim educto. *G.* } bulbiferum vel non bulbif.
(β) eodem pauci-multifloro umbellatim contracto. *G.* }

---

This variety is ſaid to have been ſometimes ſeen with an umbel of ſixty flowers and upwards. In the wild ſtate it ſeldom bears

bears more than three or four flowers. A native of Alſatia, Siberia, Switzerland, Italy, Provence, and the Pyrenees. GMELIN ſays, that the roots are eaten both by the Ruſſian and native inhabitants of Siberia and the adjacent countries. For a variety not bulb-bearing, ſee above (No. 36). We have not added THUNBERG's Japan plant to our ſynonymy, as he is not always to be relied on in that department. We ſuſpect the Siberian ſpecies to be at leaſt as diſtinct as *penſylvanicum* (ſee above No. 519). Cultivated here in 1629.

It is needleſs to add any deſcription of this well-known common inhabitant of our gardens. Some of the varieties flower much earlier than others. Some are conſtantly bulb-bearing, others as conſtantly not. Both MILLER and JACQUIN have amply deſcribed this ſpecies. *G.*

Lyd Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis, St.e Geo. Crescent, May 1. 1807 E. Sansom sculp.t

# BABIANA SAMBUCINA. ELDER-FLOWER-SCENTED BABIANA.

*Clafs and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid.* Nos. 576 & 680, *et Annals of Botany, vol.* 1. *p.* 233.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BABIANA *fambucina (corolla fubregulari)* foliis plicato-nervofis, obfolete fubpubefcentibus; fcapo glabro, affurgente, his breviore; floribus erectis; fpathis elongatis, lanceolatim convolutis, imbricatim approximatis, villofis, ariftato-acuminatis; tubo ftricto iis vix longiore; limbo deorfum fauci turbinatim continuo, furfum recurvo-patentiffimo; laciniis fubæqualibus, oblongis, obtufis, organa longinque exfuperantibus. *G.*

BABIANA *fambucina. Nos in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 233.

GLADIOLUS *fambucinus. Jacq. Hort. Schænb. v.* 1. *tab. Vabl Enum.* 2. 117. *n.* 80.

---

This fine fpecies was lately received by Mr. HIBBERT, from the Cape of Good Hope. Our drawing was made when the bloom was rather too far advanced; and which, before we obtained the fpecimen for defcription, was entirely withered. Differs from *fpathacea*, its clofeft relative, in having the tube fcarcely longer than the fpathe, which laft is alfo pubefcent. The flowers are exceeding fragrant. *G.*

SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

Thunbergii. *nos in Ann. of Botany, v.* 1. *p.* 233. (ANTHOLYZA plicata) *Vahl Enum.* 2. 122. *n.* 4. *Exempl. in Herb. Bankf.*

ringens. (GLADIOLUS) *Breyn. Ic. Rar.* 21. *tab.* 8. *fig.* 1. (ANTHOLYZA.) *Vahl l. c.* 121. *n.* 2. *Exempl. in Herb. Bankf.*

tubiflora. *Supra tabs.* 680 *et* 847; *quarum prior* GLADIOLUS tubatus. *Vahl l. c.* 113. *n.* 73; *altera ejufdem,* tubiflorus. *l. c.* 112. *n.* 72.

fpathacea.

fpathacea. *Supra tab.* 638. (GLADIOLUS.) *Vahl l. c.* 118. *n.* 84. *cujus etiam varietas ejuſdem* paleaceus *l. c.* 118. *n.* 83.

ſambucina. *Supra tab.* 1019. (GLADIOLUS.) *Vahl l. c.* 117. *n.* 80.

diſticha. *Supra tab.* 626 *quæ* GLADIOLUS plicatus. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. 237; *nec vero aliorum.*

plicata. *Supra tab.* 576. (GLADIOLUS.) *Vahl l. c.* 116. *n.* 78. *(excluſo Jacquini ſynonymo;) eſt quoque eadem cum* fragrante *l. c.* 117. *n.* 79; *nec credo differre vel* molli *quoque l. c.* 119. *n.* 86.

mucronata. (GLADIOLUS.) *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 253. *Vahl l. c.* 115. *n.* 76.

ſulphurea. (GLADIOLUS.) *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 239. *Vahl l. c.* 99. *n.* 44. (GLADIOLUS plicatus.) *Bot. Repoſit. tab.* 268.

ſtricta. *Supra tabs.* 621 *et* 637. (GLADIOLUS.) *Vahl l. c.* 118. *n.* 85; *nec aliam credo ſpeciem ejuſdem* ſecundum *l. c.* 117. *n.* 82.

purpurea. (IXIA.) *Jacq. Ic. Rar. tab.* 286. (GLADIOLUS.) *Vahl l. c.* 114. *n.* 75.

obtuſifolia. *nos in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 234. (IXIA villoſa.) *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *tab.* 284. *quæ eadem cum* GLADIOLO latifolio *Vahl l. c.* 117. *n.* 81. *? cui pro certo falſa datur patria.*

villoſa. *Supra tab.* 583. (GLADIOLUS.) *Vahl l. c.* 115. *n.* 77 *cujus etiam* puniceus *l. c.* 114. *n.* 74 *qui* IXIA punicea *Jacquini.*

rubro-cyanea. *nos in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 234. (IXIA.) *Supra tab.* 410. (GLADIOLUS.) *Vahl l. c.* 98. *n.* 43.

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## *ADDENDA.*

In the enumeration of the ſpecies of IXIA (ſee above, No. 1013) we omitted to ſay, that the IXIA *linearis* of authors was the ſame with our variety (*α. gracillima*) of IXIA *capillaris*. (*Supra No.* 370.) G.

No. 570, pro ſynonymo, poſt lineam 14, inſere "IXIA *linearis. Thunb. Ix. n.* 12. *Linn. Suppl.* 92. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 201. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 61."

No. 1013, poſt "35," in l. 25, inſere "quæ eadem cum IXIA *linearis. Thunb. Ix. n.* 12. *Linn. Suppl.* 92. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 201. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 61."

Pub.d by T. Curtis, St. Geo. Gr.n.d May 1 1807

# LACHENALIA TRICOLOR (β.) *Luteola.*
# YELLOW-FLOWERED LACHENALIA.

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*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nos.* 745, 854, & 993.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LACHENALIA *tricolor (floribus majoribus)* foliis geminis, oblongo-lanceolatis, recurvatim recumbentibus; racemo rariuſculo; corolla trigono-cylindracea, elongata, pendulo nutante, pedicello 3–4plo longiore; laciniis intimis extimas ſubtertia parte ſuperantibus, cyathiformi-patulis; organis has æquantibus. *G.*

LACHENALIA *tricolor. Thunb. Nov. Gen. Prod.* 64. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. 314. *Curtis ſupra No.* 82.

LACHENALIA *tricolor.* β. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 461. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 170; excluſa varietate (α) ad *quadricolorem (ſupra No.* 588) ſpectante; rejiciendum quoque *Jacquini Ic. Rar. v.* 1. *t.* 61. ſynonymon, uti ad eandem pertinens plantam.

LACHENALIA *lutcola. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 395. *Coll.* 4. 148.

LACHENALIA *flava. Bot. Repoſ. tab.* 456.

(α) foliis maculatis; corollis variegatis. *G. Supra No.* 82.

(β) foliis immaculatis; corollis flavis, ſubconcoloribus. *G.*

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From the ſpecimen, preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium, we find that the variety (α) of *Hortus Kewenſis*, is the *quadri-*

*color*

*color (No.* 588) of this work, varying with ſpotted leaves; to which alſo the *tricolor* of the firſt volume of JACQUIN's *Icones Pl. Rar.* belongs. Theſe ſpecies are but too nearly allied; *quadricolor* however is altogether a ſlenderer plant, having narrower leaves, more channelled and acuminate, and not recumbent from the baſe, from whence they are on the contrary upright for ſome diſtance; the inner ſegments of its corolla are beſides about twice the length of the outer, while the ſame in *tricolor* are only about one-third longer. Both propagate abundantly by offsets; and flower early in the ſpring. Quite ſcentleſs.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WILLIAMS's Nurſery, Turnham-Green. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. G.

N°1021.



Pub.d by T. Curtis. St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 1807.

F. Sansom sculp.

# XYLOPHYLLA LATIFOLIA. BROAD-LEAVED XYLOPHYLLA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

MONŒCIA MONADELPHIA.

## *Generic Character.*

MASC. *Cal.* 6-partitus. *Cor.* 0. *Nect.* glandulæ 6, globoſæ. FŒM. *Cal.* et *Nect.* ut in maſcula. *Germ.* ſuperum. *Styli* 3. *Stigmata* 3-partita. *Capſ.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* 2, in ſingulis loculamentis. *Genus Phyllantho nimis affine.*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

XYLOPHYLLA *latifolia;* foliis rhombeis crenatis crenis approximatis floriferis. *Hort. Kew.* 1 *p.* 376.
XYLOPHYLLA *latifolia. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1500. *Swartz Prod.* 28. *Obſ.* 113. *Linn. Mant.* 281. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. *p.* 123. *t.* 108 *f.* 3.
GENISIPHYLLA *aſplenifolia. L'Herit. Sert. Ang.* 29. *t.* 39.
PHYLLANTHUS foliis latioribus utrinque acuminatis apicem verſus crenatis. *Browne Jam.* 188.
HEMIONOTIDI affinis epiphyllanthos. *Pluk. Phyt. t.* 36. *f.* 7.
LONCHITIDI affinis arbor anomala folio alato et pinnarum crenis fructifero. *Sloane Cat. p.* 16. *Hiſt.* 80.

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LINNÆUS, who took up this genus on the authority of BROWNE, referred it to his fifth claſs, but that it ſhould have been continued there by WILLDENOW after he had ſeen the obſervations of SWARTZ, is not a little ſurpriſing. It ſeems hardly to be a diſtinct genus from PHYLLANTHUS. The female flowers ſtand on much longer footſtalks than the male.

We

We have never met with hermaphrodite flowers having ſix ſtamens, as deſcribed by SWARTZ; when ſuch occur, we ſhould conſider them as an unnatural union of three flowers in one. We ſhould refer both this genus and PHYLLANTHUS to *Monœcia Monadelphia* and place them immediately after RICINUS, with which, and with CROTON and JATROPHA, they have a natural affinity.

The leaf-like expanſions, from the notches on the margins of which the flowers grow, two, three, or many together, are not true leaves, but rather leafleſs branches flattened into the ſhape of leaves.

Native of Jamaica and other tropical parts of America. Requires to be kept in the bark ſtove. May be propagated by cuttings. Introduced in 1783, by MATTHEW WALLEN, Eſq. Flowers in Auguſt and September.

N°1022

Pubd by Longman Hurst Rees & Orme Cheapside June 1. 1807.

# LANTANA ANNUA. ANNUAL LANTANA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* obſolete 4-dentatus. *Cor.* limbus 4-fidus, fauce pervia.
*Stigma* uncinato-refractum. *Drupa* nuce 2-loculari, lævi.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LANTANA *annua;* foliis oppoſitis caule inermi, ſpicis oblongis. *Spec. Pl.* 864. *Hort. Upſ.* 180. *Mant.* 419. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 316. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 165. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 4. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 350.

LANTANA *trifolia;* foliis ternis, ſpicis oblongis imbricatis, floribus carneo-violaceis, fauce flava. *Medicus in Act. Palat. v.* 3. *Phyſ. p.* 222. ?

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The Weſt-India Iſles and the warmer parts of the continent of South-America contain many ſpecies of Lantana, moſt of which grow into ſhrubs of conſiderable height; this is an annual plant, but with an almoſt woody ſtem. The flowers are of a pale lilac colour with a yellow throat and not changeable, as thoſe of LANTANA *aculeata*, No. 96, and ſeveral others are; the ſpikes, which are at firſt hemiſpherical, become afterwards oblong. Introduced before 1733, by Dr. WM. HOUSTON, as appears by MILLER's ſpecimen preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium. Being an annual and not very readily producing ripe ſeeds in this country, it was probably of ſhort duration; and we find no further trace of it, till ſeeds were brought from Spain, with many other curious plants, by Lord HOLLAND, from whoſe collection at Holland-Houſe our drawing was taken in Auguſt laſt. We believe it has never before been figured. Propagated by ſeeds only.

N°1023.



Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent June 1. 18[illegible]

# GESNERIA TOMENTOSA. WOOLLY GESNERIA.

## *Clafs and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus, fuperus. *Cor.* tubulofa irregularis, incurva, medio coarctata. *Capf.* infera, fubbilocularis. *Sem.* lineari-fcobiformia.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GESNERIA *tomentofa;* foliis ovato lanceolatis crenatis hirfutis, pedunculis lateralibus longiffimis corymbiferis. *Sp. Pl.* 851. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 251. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 124. *Hort. Cliff* 318. *Jacq. Amer.* 179. *t.* 175. *f.* 64. *Swartz Obf.* 228. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 331. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 3. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. 472. *t.* 177. *f.* 6.

GESNERIA erecta, foliis lanceolatis rugofis hirfutis, pedunculis longiffimis ramofis, ex alis fuperioribus. *Browne Jam.* 261.

DIGITALIS folio oblongo ftriato ad foliorum alas florida. *Sloan. Hift.* 1. *p.* 162. *t.* 104. *f.* 2. *Raii Sup.* 396.

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The name of GESNERIA was given to this genus by PLUMIER, in honour of CONRADE GESNER, the celebrated Swifs Naturalift, who died of the plague in the forty ninth year of his age, in his mufeum, whither he directed himfelf to be removed a little before he expired.

The affigning its natural order appears to have been attended with particular difficulty. LINNÆUS, in his Fragmenta, had arranged

arranged it with the *Perſonatæ*; but JUSSIEU, in his Genera Plantarum, removed it far from hence, and placed it with his *Campanulaceæ*.

Though it differs more eſpecially by its ſuperior calyx, it approaches, nevertheleſs, both in external appearance and ſenſible qualities to DIGITALIS. We have ſometimes obſerved rudiments of a fifth ſtamen, which ſeems to ſtrengthen its affinity with CHELONE and other *Bignoniæ*; and the hairy baſe to the filaments and peculiar form of the anthers ſhow a relationſhip with VERBASCUM and CELSIA. It has been undoubtedly miſplaced by JUSSIEU, of which he is now ſenſible; and, in a later publication, has directed it to be removed from his *Campanulaceæ*, and inclines, with M. RICHARD, to unite it with a few other genera into a new natural order*.

The ſpecies here figured grows with an upright ſtem, three or four feet high, bearing its leaves crowded together, towards the top only; the lower part being naked, but woolly, and marked with the veſtiges of the former foliage. The flowers grow in corymbs on long footſtalks, which iſſue from the axils of the leaves.

Native of the Weſt-India iſlands and the continent of South-America; obſerved by SWARTZ to grow in ſteep declivities on the banks of torrents and rivulets in Jamaica, and by JACQUIN on the rocks by the ſea-ſhore in Cuba.

With us it muſt be preſerved in the bark ſtove. Propagated by ſeeds only. Flowers in moſt parts of the year. Cultivated in the Apothecaries Garden at Chelſea, in the year 1759. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

* This order is diſtinguiſhable by a one-celled fruit, with parietal receptacles, a fleſhy diſk ſurrounding the baſe of the ovary, ſtamens inſerted into the corolla and not correſponding in number with its diviſions. *Vide Annals of Botany, vol. 2, p. 567.*

N°1024

J. Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent June. 1 1807. F. Sansom Sculp.

# FUCHSIA LYCIOIDES. BOX-THORN FUCHSIA.

## *Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-partitus, coloratus, corollifer. *Cor.* 4-petala. *Bacca* infera, 4-locularis, polyſperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FUCHSIA *lycioides;* caule tuberculato, foliis ovalibus integerrimis petiolis pedunculiſque aggregatis, laciniis calycinis reflexo-patentibus petalis bis longioribus.

FUCHSIA *lycioides;* calycis laciniis reflexis petalis duplo longioribus, antheris alternis brevioribus. *Gawler Recenſ. Plant. p.* 20.

FUCHSIA *lycioides. Bot. Repoſ. t.* 120.

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The FUCHSIA *coccinea*, figured at No. 96 of this work, was at that time treated as a ſtove plant, but is now found to be hardy enough to bear our winters in the open ground; but then the ſtalks generally periſh, and the roots put forth new ſhoots in the ſpring.

The preſent plant, as well as that, is a native of Chili, but requires the protection of a greenhouſe; for, when the ſtem is deſtroyed by the froſt, the plant we believe periſhes altogether, and will not ſhoot up again in the following year.

The FUCHSIA *lycioides* firſt flowered in the King's Garden at Kew, in the year 1796, where it was introduced by our friend Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES. It is readily propagated by cuttings of the young ſhoots, which ſhould be ſet in a hot-bed in March. Produces its flowers from Auguſt to November, which are far leſs ſhewy than thoſe of the ſcarlet Fuchſia, nor are the petals coiled up in the ſame manner; nevertheleſs it is a curious ſhrub, and by no means void of beauty.

Published by T. Curtis, St. George's Crescent, Lambeth, 1827.

# SCILLA AMÆNA (β) *Sibirica*. SIBERIAN SQUIL.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 919.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.—Vid. supra Num.* 341.

SCILLA *amæna;* foliis pluribus, extimis oblongo-ligulatis, obtusis cum mucrone, medio nervosis; scapis pluribus, varie compressis, nervoso-striatis; racemo distante; bracteis minutis, solitariis; corolla rotata; filamentis ea duplo brevioribus, subulatis, planis, hypogynis, imis laciniis et mutuo inter se cohærentibus, æqualibus; germine oblongo-ovato, tritoroso, nec in stylum rostratim abeunte. *G.*

SCILLA *amæna. Vid. supra Num.* 341.

(α) racemo 7-multi-floro; flore saturate cyaneo; filamentis sursum coloratis; antheris atro-cyaneis. *G. Supra t.* 341.

(β) racemo 1—4-floro; corolla cærulea; filamentis pallescentibus; antheris subæruginosis. *G.*

SCILLA *sibirica. Bot. Repos. tab.* 365.

SCILLA *præcox. Donn Cat. Hort. Cant.* ? Nec ea *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 28; quæ, ipso monente, mera *bifoliæ* varietas. *Vid. Schrader Journ. fur die Bot.* 1799. *vol.* 1. *p.* 287.

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This variety is said to have derived its origin from seed imported from Siberia; a fact of which we have no doubt, having seen a specimen, agreeing with it in every point, that was gathered by Professor PALLAS on the banks of the Wolga, and which is now deposited in the Banksian Herbarium. We cannot trace the slightest specific distinction between this and the Levant plant, already figured in the present work. That indeed has darker flowers, more colour in the style and stamens, with deep blue anthers, and blooms rather later; the leaves are also

in

in general grown to a greater length, and become more recumbent, previous to the expanſion of the flowers, than in this; where the leaves do not attain an equal growth till the ſeed is nearly ripe. But theſe are differences that cannot well be deemed ſufficient by themſelves to ſeparate ſpecies, except we mean to outdo the Floriſt in his number of "SORTS."

DESCR. *Bulb* tunicate, about the ſize of a walnut; *leaves* about four, ambient, convolutely conduplicate downwards, from upright recurvedly recumbent, outer broadeſt, oblong-ligulate, ſlightly concave, nerved, obtuſe, with a ſomewhat glandular point; *ſcapes* within theſe, than which they are ſhorter, ſeveral, variouſly compreſſed, ſtriate, far-attenuate, upright; *flowers* ſpikedly racemoſe, rather diſtant, nodding; *pedicles* ſhorter than theſe; *bracles* minute, membranous, far ſhorter than pedicles; *corolla* hexapetaloufly parted, campanulately rotate, contracted at the baſe; ſegments oblong, pointed; *filaments* about half their length, flat, ſubulately attenuated; membranous, equal, divergent, cohering at their baſes among themſelves and with the corolla; *anthers* ovate-ſagittate, incumbent; *germen* pale, ovate, tripulvinate, triſulcate, uneven; *ſtyle* about the length of this, erect, filiform; ſtigma a terminal point, inconſpicuous above the anthers.

Blooms in March; hardy; ſcentleſs. Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. *G.*

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# NARCISSUS ORIENTALIS (δ). YELLOW GARDEN NARCISSUS.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nos.* 924 & 925.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.—Vid. ſupra Nos.* 940, 946, 948, & 1011.

NARCISSUS *orientalis* δ; flore luteo; laciniis corona minus faturate flaveſcentibus. *G.*
NARCISSUS byzantinus totus luteus. *Park. Par.* 78. ?

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This variety of the Garden or Levant Narciſſus is uſually imported, by the Seedſmen and proprietors of Italian warehouſes, from Italy, along with the Cyprus or double Roman and Paper or Italian kinds *(ſee above, No.* 1011). If planted as ſoon as they arrive in the autumn this blooms in great beauty and has a very pleaſing ſcent. *G.*

Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent June 1. 1807

# TRILLIUM ERECTUM (β.) WHITE-FLOWERED UPRIGHT-STALKED TRILLIUM.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vide Num.* 470.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRILLIUM *erectum*; pedunculo erecto; flore nutante; corolla et calyce ſtellatim patentibus; utriuſque laciniis lanceolatis; ſtaminibus germinis longitudine; ſtylis germini roſtratim continuis, iſto 2–3plo brevioribus, recurvatis. G. *Bacca ſubgloboſa nigricante.* Michaux.

TRILLIUM *erectum. Linn. Syſt. ed.* 14. 349. *Sp. Pl.* 484. *Mill. Dict. n.* 2. *Curt. ſupra No.* 470. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 271.

TRILLIUM *rhomboideum. Michaux Fl. Bor-Amer.* 1. 213.

TRILLIUM *fœtidum. Parad. Londin. tab.* 35.

PARIS foliis ternis, fl. pedunculato erecto. *Amæn. Acad.* 1. 154.

SOLANUM triphyllon canadenſe. *Corn. Canad.* 166. *tab.* 167.

SOLANO congener triphyllum canadenſe. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 532. *ſ.* 13. *t.* 3. *f.* 7.

(α) corolla rubido-fuſca. *ſupra tab.* 470.

(β) corolla alba. *Michaux l. c.*

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DESCR. *Leaves* three, verticillately terminal, rhomboidal-ovate, acuminate, ſhortly attenuated at the baſe, corrugately veined; *peduncle* upright; *flower* nodding, perſiſtently decaying; *calycine ſegments* green, ſtellately patent, oval-lanceolate, acuminate; *corollaceous ones* white, twice larger than theſe, having the ſame form and poſition, veined; *ſtamens* hypogynous, converging round the *germen*, to which they are adpreſſed, and with which they are of equal length; *filaments* ſubulate, cohering at their baſes, thrice ſhorter than anthers; *anthers*

*anthers* linear-oblong; *germen* ſuperior, purple-brown, three-lobed-ovate, hexagonouſly winged, molendinaceous; *ſtyles* or *ſtigmas* 2—3, ſhorter than this, each beakedly continuous to its lobe or cell, linear, acute, channelled inwards, recurved-patent. The ſcent of this variety is not near ſo powerful as that of the brown-flowered.

Found by MICHAUX in the high mountains of Carolina. We never before met with, nor had even heard of, this rare variety being in any European garden till this ſpring. The drawing was made from a plant ſent us by Mr. BUCHANAN, Nurſeryman, at Camberwell; it has flowered alſo in Mr. VERE's valuable collection, Kenſington, at Mr. LODDIGES's, and in ſeveral other places, all probably ſpecimens brought from America by Mr. LYONS, and ſold laſt year. *G.*

Rubbv T Cooke & Geo Crofland Lumas 1862

# COLCHICUM VARIEGATUM. CHEQUER-FLOWERED MEADOW-SAFFRON.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* o. *Cor.* partim ſubterranea, infera, infundibuliformis; vel hexapetalo-partita unguibus longiſſimis, vel tubuloſa iſtis conferventibus. *Stam.* hic ore tubi, illic ſummis unguibus impoſita. *Styli* vel tres capillaceo-elongati, vel ex iiſdem cohærentibus unicus, triqueter; *Stigmata* continua, anguſta, canaliculata. *Germ.* ſubterraneum. *Capſ.* eminens; coriacea, lobatim trilocularis, loculis inflatiuſculis, introrſum per ſuturas connexis indeque dehiſcentibus. *Sem.* biſerialia, plurima, globoſa. G. COLCHICUM, BULBOCODIUM. *Linn.* MERENDERA. *Ramond.*

OBS. *Bulbo-tuber annuum, ex ſeipſo renaſcens per prolem ſubgemellam, cujus ſolummodo altera frugifera; pyramidato-ovatum, hinc oblique ad baſin depreſſum, inde radicans, tectum membrana ſcarioſa, lævi. Folia* 3—4, *caulina, ſæpius flore (per diverſa pro ſpecie intervalla) tardiora, vel modo ſubtardiora fere ſimul cum eo emicantia; deorſum conduplicanter amplexicaulia et per vaginam radicalem cohibita. Caulis centralis, florifer ſubterraneus, fructifer eminens. Flores* 1-*plures. Per ſuum* Bulbocodium *cum* AMARYLLIDE *ad hujus* luteam *conjunctum eſt.* G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

COLCHICUM *variegatum (multiflorum)* foliis ſubtrinis, lanceolatis, acuminatis, undatis, recurvatim recumbentibus, diu poſt flores exorientibus. G.

COLCHICUM *variegatum. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 485. *Syſt. Veg.* 14. 349. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 491. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 273.

COLCHICUM variegatum. *Corn. Canad. cap.* 52. *p.* 136. *cum Ic.*

COLCHICUM fritillaricum chienſe. *Park. Parad. p.* 156. *Fig. (ſi noſtræ plantæ) peſſima.*

COLCHICUM chionenſe, floribus fritillariæ inſtar teſſulatis, foliis undulatis. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 341. *ſ.* 4. *t.* 3. *f.* 3. *Weinm. Phyt. f.* 403. *d.*

The

The leaves of this ſpecies have a ſilvery or glaucous kind of bloom upon them, are ſomewhat paler underneath, and with us the ſummits are generally killed by the froſt. Other varieties, perhaps ſpecies, of theſe chequered flowering kinds are enumerated by the older Botaniſts; and as this is the only one we ever had an opportunity of ſeeing, we have not been able to develop their ſynonymy to our ſatisfaction. We are told it is a native of the Greek Iſlands. Others of the chequered kind are ſaid to come from Portugal and Naples. The roots often flower while lying in the ſhop windows for ſale. Of as eaſy culture as the common Crocus. Blooms in autumn; the leaves are not grown to perfection till May. Cultivated in 1629, by PARKINSON. G.

## SPECIERUM SYNTHESIS.

montanum. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 273. MERENDERA *Bulbocodium. Redouté Liliac. tab.* 25.
arenarium. *Kitaib. Pl. Rar. Hung. tab.* COLCH. montanum verſicol. fl. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 201. *fig.* 2.
Bulbocodium. *Nos.* (BULBOCODIUM *vernum, ſupra No.* 153.)
autumnale. *Engl. Bot. tab.* 133.
polyanthon. Nos. C. pannonicum. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 199. *An ſpecies ſatis diſtincta? G.*
variegatum. *Supra tab.* 1028.
byzantinum. Nos. C. byzantinum. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 199, 200. *cum Ic.*

OBS. *An a prædictis ſunt ſpecifice diſcriminanda* COLCHICUM Luſitanum fritillaricum et C. Neapolitanum fritillaricum. *Park. Parad.* 155, 156. *?*

N°1029

Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo Crescent July 1.

# MENYANTHES EXALTATA. TALL BUCK-BEAN.

## *Claſs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus, perſiſtens. *Cor.* hirſuta. *Stigma* 2-fidum. *Capſ.* 1-locularis, 2-valvis. *Recept. Sem.* laterale. VILLARSIA *Ventenat.*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MENYANTHES *exaltata*; foliis orbiculato-cordatis ſubpeltatis ſubcrenatis, caule paniculato.
MENYANTHES *exaltata. Soland. MSS. et Herb. Bankſ.*

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This gigantic ſpecies of MENYANTHES is a native of New South-Wales, where it was diſcovered by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, and the plant (from which our drawing was taken) was raiſed from ſeeds from that country, by Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BRAME, Old-Brompton. It is an aquatic, and thrives extremely in the ciſtern, near the glaſs, in the bark ſtove; but a greenhouſe would probably be as well ſuited to it.

Monſ. VENTENAT, following the hint given by GÆRTNER, has ſeparated TOURNEFORT's Nymphoides from Menyanthes, under the name of VILLARSIA; comprehending in it every known ſpecies except our Engliſh Buckbean or Marſh Trefoil; but as there is no other generic difference, than that the ſeeds in the latter are attached to the centre of the valve, and in the former to its margins, we have not thought it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh them. With reſpect to the natural order, VENTENAT appears to us to have done very properly in removing this genus from JUSSIEU's *Lyſimachiæ* to his *Gentianæ*, with which (eſpecially with SWERTIA) it appears

in

in the organization of the feed-veſſel, at leaſt, to have a near affinity; beſides that it approaches the plants of this order in its ſenſible qualities and medical effects.

In ſyſtematic arrangement, MENYANTHES *exaltata* ſhould immediately precede MENYANTHES *ovata*, to which it is very nearly allied.

Flowers in May and June; is propagated by ſeeds, or parting its roots.

N°1030

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent. July 1. 1807. F. Sansom Sculpt.

# IBERIS CILIATA. CILIATE-LEAVED CANDYTUFT.

## *Class and Order.*

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* irregularis: petalis 2 exterioribus majoribus. *Silicula* polyſperma, emarginata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

IBERIS *ciliata*; herbacea, foliis ſubcarnoſis ciliatis, radicalibus ſpathulatis, caulinis linearibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 3. *p.* 455.

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This little plant is a native of Caucaſus, growing in the vicinity of the hot ſprings of Mount Conſtantine. The flowers are ſaid to be more uſually purple. It may eaſily be confounded with IBERIS *garrexiana* of ALLIONI, which is conſidered by WILLDENOW as a variety of *ſempervirens*, and is the plant uſually met with in our collections, under the name of IBERIS *ſaxatilis*; but our plant may be diſtinguiſhed by the leaves being, under all circumſtances, minutely ciliated and the ſtem hairy near the flowers; whereas in IBERIS *garrexiana* the whole herb is quite ſmooth. Another diſtinction may be found in its extreme bitterneſs without acrimony, while the latter is merely ſlightly acrid, and not at all bitter.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Is a hardy herbaceous perennial. Flowers in May and June; and may be propagated by ſeeds, which it produces freely.

N°1031

Syd Edwards Del

Pub. by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent July 1. 1807.

R. Sansom Sculp.

# OXALIS RUBELLA. RED-FLOWERED OXALIS.

## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* unguibus connexa. *Stam.* inæqualia, 5 breviora exteriora basi connata. *Capſ.* angulis dehiſcens, 5-gona.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

OXALIS *rubella*; caule ramoſo folioſo erecto, pedunculo unifloro foliis multoties longiore, foliis ternatis ſubſeſſilibus lineari-cuneiformibus, corollis campanulatis obtuſis, ſtylis ſtaminibus interioribus brevioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 796.

OXALIS *rubella*; corollis campanulatis, ſtylis intermediis, filamentis edentulis. *Jacq. Oxal. n.* 29. *p.* 50. *t.* 16.

OXALIS *hirta. Jacq. Collect.* 3. *p.* 232. *Ic. Rar.* 3. *t.* 471.

OXALIS radice fibroſa, caulibus ramoſis, foliis ternatis anguſtis, florum petiolis longiſſimis. *Burm. Afr.* 71. *t.* 28. *f.* 2.

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OXALIS *hirta*, *roſacea*, and *rubella*, are very nearly allied; perhaps too much ſo to be properly conſidered as diſtinct ſpecies. If they are to be diſtinguiſhed, our plant, having obtuſe petals, muſt be referred to the laſt mentioned.

Drawn at Mr. SALISBURY'S Botanic Garden at Brompton, in October, but its proper time of flowering is probably in the ſpring. Native of the Cape; requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe; propagated by tubers; introduced, according to Mr. DONN, in 1793.

N°1032

Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Pentonville

# CHORIZEMA NANUM. DWARF CHORIZEMA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* tubuloſus, 2-labiatus: labium ſuperius emarginatum: labium inferius 3-fidum laciniis acutis. *Cor.* papilionacea, carina breviſſima. *Stylus* recurvus. *Legumen* oblongum polyſpermum.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

CHORIZEMA *nanum*; caule erecto flexuoſo, foliis ovalibus obtuſis ſpinoſo-dentatis.
PULTENÆA *nana*. *Bot. Repoſ. t.* 434.

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DESCR. A minute ſhrub with upright flexuoſe *ſtem*, hardly exceeding five or ſix inches in height. *Leaves* alternate, rigid, holly-like, elliptic, obtuſe with undulated ſpinous margins. *Stipules* minute ſpines at the angles of the ſtem and the peduncle. *Flowers* papilionaceous, diſtant, on longiſh flexuoſe *racemes* growing from the axils of the leaves: *pedicles* very ſhort, moſtly recurved. *Calyx* tubular, two-lipped: *upper lip* broad emarginate: *lower lip* ſhorter than upper, three-toothed: teeth equal, acute. *Standard* large, emarginate, reflexed, yellow with a red, ſtreaked ſtar at the baſe: *wings* as long as the ſtandard, very narrow, pendulous, crimſon-coloured: *keel* not half the length of the wings, white with purple tips. *Stamens* ten, diſtinct: *anthers* globular, white. *Germen* ovate-acuminate, villous; *ſtyle* ſhort, recurved: *ſtigma* truncate.

M. LABILLARDIERE, who went on the voyage to the South-Sea in ſearch of the unfortunate LA PEROUSE, has given the firſt account of this genus in his relation of that voyage. To the ſpecies, which he found on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New-Holland, he gave the appellation of CHORIZEMA *ilicifolium*, deriving its ſpecific name from the reſemblance of its leaves to

thoſe

thoſe of Holly, and that of the genus, as we ſuppoſe, from the inconvenience its ſpinous leaves muſt occaſion to the naked-footed dancers of that country*.

Our plant is evidently not the ſame ſpecies as the one that is there deſcribed and figured, which is larger and has narrower and more pointed leaves, but leſs like thoſe of Holly. Specimens of both are preſerved in the Bankſian Herbarium; that of *ilicifolium* collected on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of New-Holland by Mr. Archibald Menzies, and that of *nanum* raiſed in the Kew Garden (where it flowered in 1804) from ſeeds ſent from the ſame country by the late Mr. Peter Good.

The Chorizema *trilobum* of Smith (Pultenæa *ilicifolia* of Botaniſt's Repoſitory, *t.* 320) a plant with oppoſite leaves and having, according to the figure, the keel rather longer than the wings, we ſuſpect does not belong to this genus.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. Hibbert's, Clapham-Common, in July 1806; but the deſcription was made from a plant communicated by Mr. Buchanan, Nurſeryman, at Camberwell.

Propagated by ſeeds, which it produces with us. Requires a ſoil ſimilar to that uſed for the cultivation of Heaths, and merely to be protected from froſt.

* χορος a dance, and ζημια a fine or puniſhment. But, if this etymology be correct, it would have been more proper to have made it of the feminine than the neuter gender.

N°1033



Pub by T. Curtis 'Jr Gen Crescent July 1 1807 F Sansom sculp

# MORÆA COLLINA. EQUAL-FLOWERED MORÆA.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*—*Vid. Nos.* 593, 613, & 695; *uti et nos in Annals of Botany, v.* 1. *p.* 238.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MORÆA *collina (multiflora; cor. uniformis; imberbis;)* foliis linearibus, convoluto-concavis, nudis; corollæ laciniis subæqualibus, sursum recurvo-patentibus, deorsum turbinatim conniventibus, elliptico-oblongis, subacutis, extimis basi scrobiculo mellifero notatis; stigmatibus imminuto-petaliformibus; filamento cylindraceo, columellari, pubescente. *G.*

MORÆA *collina. Thunb. Diss.* 11. *n.* 13. *Prod.* 9. *Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 220. *Fragm.* 14. *n.* 51.

MORÆA *miniata. Bot. Repos. tab.* 404.

SISYRINCHIUM *collinum. Cavan. Diss.* 6. 346. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 578.

(α) flore miniato, minore. *Bot. Repos. l. c.*

(β) flore subminiato, majore. *Supra.*

(γ) flore lutescente. *Jacq. l. c.*

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DESCR. *Root* a roundish bulb-tuber, covered with fibrous coats; *leaves* in the fertile plant generally cauline, 2—3, in the sterile plant one, radical, linear-lorate, narrow, far-attenuated, caudate-cuspidate, convolute-concave, naked, lower one reaching far above the stem, upper shorter; *stem* one or paniculately many-fascicled; *fascicles* 2—3-flowered, convolute-lanceolate, awned-acuminate; *corolla* ephemeral, regular, upwards uniformly and recurvedly patent, downwards turbinately converging;

converging; *segments* of the same length, exterior ones elliptic-oblong, interior oblong, narrower; ungues broad, nearly the length of the laminæ, outer having at the base a small oblong melliferous indentation; *filament* columnar, cylindric, entire, pubescent, about the height of the ungues; *anthers* linear-oblong, sessile, upright, adpressed to the stigmas, than which they are very little shorter; *stigmas* subpetaloid, bilabiate, barely higher than the ungues; inner lip bifid, with subulate segments, but just longer than the outer which is the broadest, retusely truncate, ciliate, fringed, pubescent inwards; capsule membranous, columnar, slender, obsoletely trigonal, about an inch long.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; from whence the present specimen was imported by Messrs. Lee and Kennedy. Blooms in May. A greenhouse plant. We have seen several varieties. *G.*

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent July 1. 1807.

Syd Edwards Del. F. Sansom Sculp.

# CRINUM AMERICANUM (β). FEW-FLOWERED WEST-INDIAN CRINUM.

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Spatha* bivalvis. *Cor.* ſupera hypocrateriformis, deorſum tubuloſa; limbus ſexpartitus, regulariter et recurvatim radians. *Stam.* tubum decurrentia, inde erecto-divaricantia, ſubaſſurgentia. *Stylus* longus, gracilis. *Stigma* aut leviſſime trifidum aut cuſpis continua, inconſpicua. *Capſ.* membranacea, ſubſphærica, tripulvinato-trigona. *Sem.* aut numeroſa, biſerialia, congeſta, anguloſo-compreſſa, alata, aut carnoſo-baccata, ſingulum occupans ſuum loculum vel totam capſulam, cujus reſpondet cavitati. G.

OBS. *Vix niſi limbi magis regulari expanſione ab* AMARYLLIDIBUS *tubuloſis (præſertim ab* ornata) *diſcrepans.* Vid. ſupra No. 923*. *Inflor. umbellata ramentis ſpathaceis interſtincta. Modo bulbus, terra inſidens, adeo in altum promittit ſuas tunicas, ut eum fere caudicem vel ſtipitem diceretis. Folia faſciculatim ambientia, erecto-divergentia, lanceolata, deorſum in petiolos alatos, canaliculato-convolutos, carnoſo-incraſſatos et per laminam coſtatim productos (quo ſenſim deliqueſcunt) anguſtata. Corollæ laciniæ alternæ mucrone introrſum uncinatim appendiculato terminatæ. Collinet* HÆMANTHUM *per ejuſdem* multiflorum. *Foret* PANCRATIUM *quando non caruiſſet iſtius ſtaminilega corona.* BULBINE Gærtn. *cujus* CRINUM AGAPANTHUS *eſt.* G.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CRINUM *americanum (umbella pauci-multiflora)* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, ſtriatulis; floribus ſeſſilibus, tubo limbo ſublongiore; laciniis lanceolatis, planiuſculis, ſubundatis, recurvulis. G.

CRINUM *Americanum. L'Herit. Sert. Angl.* 8. *Sp. Pl.* 419. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 413. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 46.

CRINUM. *Hort. Cliff.* 127. *Hort. Upſ.* 76. *Mill. Dict. n.* 3.

LILIO-ASPHODELUS americanus ſempervirens minor albus. *Commel. Pl. Rar.* 15. *tab.* 15.

We

We have omitted the ſtanding ſynonyms of DILLENIUS and COMMELIN, ſuſpecting them to belong to a ſpecies which will be hereafter given; at all events they do not afford a juſt idea of our preſent variety. The ſynonym that we have added from COMMELIN has been generally ſubjoined to *erubeſcens*; and is diſtinct from the one from the ſame author which has been attributed to this ſpecies.

The ſpecific deſcription in *Hortus Kewenſis* is taken from the manuſcript of the younger LINNÆUS, and ſeems to apply better to *aſiaticum*, the flowers being deſcribed as "pedicled," which is certainly not the caſe here; but in that they may be ſaid to be ſomewhat ſo. Our ſpecies has ſometimes many more flowers than appear in the ſpecimen here repreſented.

A native of the Weſt-Indies and the continent of South-America. Requires to be kept in a hot-houſe, where it flowers in the ſummer months. Cultivated by MILLER. Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammerſmith. The Bulb ſometimes grows to a great ſize. *G.*

Pub by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent July 1 1807 F. Sansom Sculp.

# ALLIUM STRIATUM. STREAK-LEAVED GARLIC.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vide Num.* 869.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALLIUM *ſtriatum*; foliis radicalibus, lineari-loratis, obtuſulis, canaliculato-concavis, infra convexulis ſtriatulis; ſcapo nudo ex tereti compreſſo iſtis ſubæquali; ſpatha ſcarioſo-membranacea, acuminato-ovata, umbella laxa pauciflora triplo breviore; corollæ laciniis lanceolatis, patentibus; filamentis ſubulatis brevioribus, æqualibus. *G.*

ALLIUM *ſtriatum. Jacq. Ic.* 2. *t.* 366. *Coll.* 5. 51. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 77.

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DESCR. *Bulb* about the ſize of a filbert, tunicated, white; *leaves* about ſeven or eight inches high, ſeveral, radical, upright, ſtiffiſh, linear-lorate, attenuated upwards, bluntiſh, concave-channelled within, outwards convex, ſtriatulate; *ſcape* about equal to theſe, from round compreſſed, naked; ſpathe bivalved, valve ſcarioſe-membranous, ovate-acuminate, about three times ſhorter than the umbel, which is few-flowered (6—7) lax; *pedicles* filiform, about an inch and a half long; *corolla* patent; ſegments lanceolate; *filaments* ſubulate, equal, ſhorter than the corolla; *ſtyle* filiform; *capſule* trigonal-turbinate; *ſeed* black, ſhining, from orbicular variouſly preſſed. Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden at Brompton.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Has been known for ſome years among the Nurſerymen, but not by the true name. Blooms in May. Was moſt probably imported by the way of Holland. Has not the leaſt ſcent of garlic (that we could perceive) in any part of it. *G.*

N.° 1036.

# NEOTTIA ORCHIOIDES. FROSTED-FLOWERED NEOTTIA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala, ringens: petalis exterioribus lateralibus antice circa baſin labelli ventricoſam connexis. *Anthera* ſtylo acuminato parallela, poſtice inſerta.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

NEOTTIA *orchioides*; foliis radicalibus lato-lanceolatis, ſpica erecta, labello baſi cum petalis ſaccato, lamina acuminata. *Fl. Ind. Occid.* 3. *p.* 1411. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 4. *p.* 75.

SATYRIUM *orchioides*; bulbis faſciculatis oblongis, foliis lato lanceolatis, ſcapo vaginato, nectario cornuto, labio lanceolato-acuminato. *Swartz Prod.* 118. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 13.

SATYRIUM. 7. aphyllum, ſcapo erecto ſimplici ſubſquamoſo ſpicato. *Browne Jam.* 325.

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For this very rare and beautiful plant, which we believe has never been before figured, we are indebted to E. J. A. WOODFORD, Eſq. at whoſe ſeat, near Rickmanſworth, it flowered in May laſt, in the ſtove.

When cloſely inſpected it appears covered over with pellucid and white dots, much reſembling hoar-froſt. Is ſaid by SWARTZ to grow in the moſt arid places among graſs in Jamaica.

N°1037

Wonder. Del

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Aug: 1. 1807.

F. Sansom Sculp

# VERBASCUM OVALIFOLIUM. OVAL-LEAVED MULLEIN.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* rotata, subinæqualis. *Capf.* 2-locularis, 2-valvis.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

VERBASCUM *ovalifolium*; caule erecto simplici, foliis ovalibus sessilibus, dentato-crenatis superne glabriusculis, floribus spicatis.
VERBASCUM *ovalifolium. Donn Cat. ed.* 4. *p.* 42.

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DESCR. *Root* biennial. *Stem* round, erect, simple, tomentose but not white. *Leaves* alternate, sessile, equidistant, oval, crenate, with a small sharp tooth frequently growing from the rounded one, rugose, naked on the upper surface and tomentose on the under. *Flowers* in a long simple spike, growing singly and sessile. *Bractes* 3, sessile and close to the calyx: middle one orbicular-acuminate, side ones narrower. *Calyx* woolly, white, 5-toothed: teeth conniving, acute. *Corolla* large, plain, yellow, deeply divided into 5 nearly orbicular laciniæ, of which the two lateral ones are somewhat the largest. *Stamens* 5, of a deep orange colour: the three upper filaments and lunar anthers very hairy, the two lower ones almost naked, and the anthers like half the upper ones and thinly bearded on one side only: pollen orange-coloured. *Pistil* green: *Germen* globose, very villous: *Style* declined, the length of the stamens: *Stigma* club-shaped and flattened at top. *Capsule* globose, two-valved, two-celled; dissepiment double, formed by the inflected margins of the valves, and dilating into a central spongy receptacle. *Seeds* rugose brown.

This

This ſpecies has very much the habit of VERBASCUM *Thapſus*, next to which it may be placed in the ſyſtem. It reſembles CELSIA *cretica* (No. 964) too much to leave a doubt of their belonging to the ſame genus; though not quite ſo much as another that we have received from the ſame quarter, which we call VERBASCUM *caucaſeum*, without being quite certain, however, that we may not have interchanged theſe names as applied by Mr. DONN in his Catalogue of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. Flowers from July to September. Propagated by ſeeds. Native of Mount Caucaſus. Hardy. Introduced about the year 1804, by Mr. LODDIGES.

Edwards Del. Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Aug: 1. 1807. F. Sansom Sculp.

# GENTIANA CAUCASEA. CAUCASIAN GENTIAN.

*Clafs and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 1-petala. *Capf.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis: *Receptaculis* 2, longitudinalibus.

*Specific Character.*

GENTIANA *caucafea;* corollis quinquefidis hypocrateriformibus fauce barbatis, foliis ovatis acutis, caule tetragono afcendente, pedunculis axillaribus calyce longioribus.

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DESCR. *Root* biennial? *Stem* fquare, afcending. *Leaves* oppofite, feffile, ovate-acuminate, three-nerved, fmooth, quite entire. *Peduncles* axillary, one-flowered, as long as the leaf, folitary: at the extremity of the main ftem there are frequently four flowers, but there are four leaves growing together croffwife, fo that the peduncles iffue fingly from the axil of each leaf. *Calyx* tubular 5-cornered, fplitting with age, 5-toothed: teeth fubulate the length of the tube of the corolla. *Corolla* tubular-faucer-fhaped, *tube* longer than limb, greenifh: *limb* violet-coloured, 4-cleft, fegments obtufe: *throat* bearded. *Stamens* 5, enclofed; *filaments* inferted at the bafe of the tube: *Anthers* white: *Germen* linear: *Stigmas* 2, divaricate. *Capfule* nine-pin-fhaped, clothed with the perfiftent calyx and corolla, one-celled.

We received this fpecies laft year, under the name we have adopted, from Mr. LODDIGES, who raifed it from feeds he received from Mount Caucafus. Flowers in July. Propagated by feeds only. Hardy.

Curtis St Geo: Crescent Aug: 1. 1807. F. Sansom Sculp

# GENTIANA SAPONARIA. BARREL-FLOWERED GENTIAN.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 1-petala. *Capſ.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis: *Receptaculis* 2, longitudinalibus.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GENTIANA *Saponaria ;* floribus verticillato-capitatis ſeſſilibus, corollis ſubdecemfidis ventricoſis clauſis, laciniis alternis fimbriatis minoribus, foliis ovato-lanceolatis trinerviis glabris.

GENTIANA *Saponaria ;* corollis quinquefidis campanulatis ventricoſis verticillatis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis trinerviis. *Frœlich Gent. p.* 32. *n.* 8. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 1338.

GENTIANA *Saponaria. Sp. Pl.* 330. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 323. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 12. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 1. *p.* 176.

GENTIANA *fimbriata ;* corollis campanulatis decem-fidis: laciniis alternis fimbriatis minoribus, foliis lanceolatis. *Vahl Symb.* 3. *p.* 46. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 50.

GENTIANA *Cateſbæi ;* corollis extus cæruleis, foliis lanceolatis remotis. *Walt. Carol.* 109.

GENTIANA floribus ventricoſis campanulatis erectis quinquefidis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis. *Gron. Virg.* 29.

GENTIANA major virginiana flore cæruleo longiore. *Raii Suppl.* 369.

GENTIANA virginiana, ſaponariæ folio, flore cæruleo longiore. *Moriſ. Hiſt. ſect.* 12. *t.* 5. *f.* 4. *Cateſb. Car.* 1. *t.* 70.

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This very handſome ſpecies of Gentian is a native of North-America, where it is very common in graſſy places in the woods,

woods. The *fimbriata* of VAHL is ſuppoſed not to differ from this ſpecies. In fact the folds on the inſide of the corolla terminate in ſmall teeth ſomewhat jagged, between the larger teeth, but owing to the involution of the margins of the larger laciniæ, theſe ſmaller teeth do not appear; for the flower never expands, but remains always cloſed at the point; which circumſtance, added to the ſize and barrel-like form of the corolla, at once diſtinguiſhes it from every other known ſpecies. We ſuſpect the GENTIANA *ochroleuca* may be a mere variety of this plant, but this we have at preſent no means of aſcertaining.

A hardy perennial, requires a ſhady ſituation and a mixture of bog-earth or rotten leaves with a loamy ſoil. Introduced to the Kew Garden in 1776, by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES.

Syd Edwards Del  Pub by T. Curtis St Geo: Crescent Aug:t. 1807.  F. Swainson Sculp.

# ANTHERICUM VESPERTINUM. AFTERNOON-FLOWERING ANTHERICUM.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vide Num.* 816.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTHERICUM *vespertinum* foliis radicalibus, canaliculato-triquetris, longe attenuatis, glabris, margine ad tactum scabrida; racemo (sæpius composito) alopecuroideo-spicato, floribus sparsis, adpresse et imbricatim confertis; filamentis radiato-divergentibus, ad lentem glanduloso-muricatis; stylo tortiusculo germine aliquoties longiore. *G.*

ANTHERICUM *vespertinum. Jacq. Hort. Schœnb.* 1. 44. *t.* 85. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 139.

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DESCR. *Rootstock* bulbicipital; *roots* thick, fleshy, subfasciculate; *leaves* fasciculately ambient, rather upright, conduplicate at their base, twice shorter than stem, subtriquetral, channelled, upwards carinate, gradually tapering from the bottom, far-acuminate, smooth, deep green, edges rough to the touch; *stem* round, leafless, branched; *raceme* many-flowered, upright cylindric, sparse adpressedly spiked, close, imbricate; *pedicles* about the length of the flowers, filiform, adpressed-erect; *bractes* membranous, awled-cuspidate, about twice shorter than pedicles; *corolla* hexapetalously parted, radiately patent; *segments* oval-oblong, bluntish, traversed externally by a longitudinal carinate ridge; inner ones rather the broadest, slightly constringed or notched on each side just above their base, and marked inwards with a didymous yellow spot; *filaments* white, radiately expanded, shorter than segments, filiform, tapered

tapered at each end or ſublanceolately filiform, appearing through a ſlight magnifier covered with glandular prickles or muricated; *anthers* ſhort, ſomewhat oblong; *germen* ſmall, ſphærical, ſextoroſe, ſexſulcate; *ſtyle* ſeveral times longer than this, equal to ſtamens, filiform, triquetral, upright, twiſted, tapering towards the *ſtigma*, which is an inconſpicuous point.

The bloom is without ſcent, and does not expand until after mid-day.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope. A greenhouſe plant of eaſy culture. The drawing was taken from a ſpecimen imported by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammerſmith. *G.*

Wd Edwards Del. Pub. by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Aug 1 1807. E. Sansom Sculp

# PATERSONIA SERICEA. SILKY PATERSONIA.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* hypocrateriformis; Tubo longo gracili; Limbo ſexpartito, laciniis interioribus minutis. *Fil.* connata. *Stylus* capillaris, apice exſerto, in pleriſque clavato-tumido, clavæ medio ſæpius articulatim conſtricto. *Stigm.* 3, laminæformia, indiviſa, ſubcucullata. *Capſ.* obtuſe trigona, priſmatica, pergaminea. *Sem.* numeroſa. *Brown Mſcr. Flor. Nov. Holl.*

OBS. Plantæ *perennes*. Radice *faſciculatim fibroſa*. Caule *ſubnullo. v. brevi imbricatim folioſo, compreſſo, ſuffruticoſo, ſimplici, aliquando ramoſo.* Foliis *diſtichis, equitantibus, anguſte enſiformibus, linearibuſve, compactis.* Scapo *terminali, ſolitario, ſimpliciſſimo.* Spatha *communi unica, terminali, bivalvi, valvis ſæpe fuſcatis ſphacelatiſve; includenti* partiales *nonnullas, confertas, uniſloras, ſcarioſas.* Floribus *breve pedicellatis, ſpecioſis, cæruleis, fugaciſſimis.* Capſulis *ſubſeſſilibus, ſpatha perſiſtenti incluſis.* Patria *Nova Hollandia, extra tropicum.* Statio *ſterilia aprica, prope oras, ſolo ſaxoſo v. arenoſo, rarius in pratis humidis. Brown loc. cit.* GENOSIRIS. *Labillardiere?*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PATERSONIA *ſericea.* Scapus, ſpathæque ſericeæ. Folia enſiformia, ſtricta, ſcapo vix duplo longiora, interdum ſubæquantia; paginis glabris, marginibus tenuiſſime pubeſcentibus, carina baſeos lanata. *Brown Mſcr. Flor. Nov. Holl.*

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DESCR. *Root* fibrous, perennial; *Leaves* radical, ſeveral, about ſix inches high, linear-enſiform, narrow, obſoletely plano-convex, ſtiffiſh, elaſtic, obſcurely nerved, ſmooth, tomentoſely ciliate, edgewiſe oppoſite, diſtich, at the baſe conduplicate and equitantly compact, diverging upwards; *Scape* central, ſubaſſurgent, one faſcicled, from round compreſſed, ſomewhat enlarged upwards, tomentoſe, about the length of the leaves; *floral faſcicle* ſpathaceous, many-flowered, terminal, ovate-lanceolate, valves conduplicate, compreſſed, compact, two outer, thickiſhly membranous, ſphacelate, brown, ſtriatulate, tomentoſe, inner thinner, ſcarioſe; *Flowers* produced in ſucceſſion, largiſh, ephemeral, violet-coloured, hypocrateriform; *tube* ſubtriquetral, partly encloſed by the ſpathes, ſhorter than the *limb*, which is ſixparted, explanate; *outer ſegments* ovate, obtuſe,

obtuſe, inner minute (eaſily overlooked) ſubulate, erect, one or two of which are ſometimes entirely obliterated; the flower altogether reminds us of that of TRADESCANTIA *virginica* (vid. ſupra No. 105); *Filaments* connate into an upright, cuniculate, rather tapering cylinder, far ſhorter than the outer ſegments; *Anthers* beneath the ſtigmas, ſhort, ovate, ſeſſile, diverging, yellow; *Style* capillary, the length of the filamentoſe cylinder, clavately tumeſcent towards the ſummit, and at the junction with the ſtigmas having a remarkable joint-like conſtriction, where theſe, which are at firſt erect, preſently incline, at laſt becoming refractedly pendulous; *Stigmas* three, triquetrally concrete downwards, ſeparating upwards into divergently upright cucullately convolute laminæ, glandularly roughened inwards, with a broad, patent, rounded, ſuberoſely ciliate border; *Germen* ſlender-oblong, trigonal, ſubſeſſile, woolly pubeſcent, encloſed.

Our ſpecimen was furniſhed us by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammerſmith, who received the ſeeds, from which they raiſed it, from Port Jackſon; we believe it to be the firſt ſpecies of this order from that country that has bloomed in any European garden. Requires the ſhelter of a greenhouſe, and appears to be of eaſy culture. Without ſcent.

For the above generic and ſpecific characters we are entirely indebted to the liberal communication of Mr. BROWN; they are ſamples that have increaſed, if poſſible, the eagerneſs with which we have long looked for the publication of the work, from the manuſcript of which they have been extracted. The Herbarium of this gentleman contains four other ſpecies collected by him, while accompanying Captain FLINDERS in his voyage of diſcovery. He has not conſidered any of them as neceſſarily congeners of LABILLARDIERE'S GENOSIRIS *fragilis*; but has united them in a ſeparate diviſion, under an appellation by which he commemorates his friend, Colonel PATERSON, the lieutenant-governor of New South-Wales, a gentleman whoſe name has been long familiar to the naturaliſt.

This genus has the cloſeſt affinity with ARISTEA, WITSENIA, TAPEINIA, and DIPLARRENA, between the two firſt of which we ſhould place it. Notwithſtanding ſome apparently material diſcrepancies, upon the face of LABILLARDIERE'S deſcription and figure, between PATERSONIA and GENOSIRIS (which diſcrepancies, by the bye, we think are in ſome meaſure increaſed by the defectiveneſs of that deſcription and figure (we have no doubt but that the latter muſt one day merge in the one we are now treating of. *G*,

Pub by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Av

# GLADIOLUS VERSICOLOR (α) & (ε). LARGE-FLOWERED CORN-FLAG.

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*Clafs and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nos.* 538 & 566.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GLADIOLUS *verſicolor. Vid. Num.* 556; *ubi in ſynonymis ſunt adjiciendi* GLADIOLUS grandis *Vahl Enum.* 2. 87. *n.* 20, (*nobis* α) *et* GLADIOLUS elongatus *ejuſdem l. c.* 81. *n.* 9 (*nobis* δ); *qui quoque iidem cum* GLADIOLO grandi *et* elongato *Thunb. Prodr.* 185. *et Act. Soc. h. n. havn. v.* 6.

(α) *major*; valvula extima ſpathæ corollæ æquali; corolla fuſcefcente. *G.*

(ε) *binervis*; foliis binervibus; corolla palleſcente. *G.*

N. Generis ſyntheſis in No. 992.

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For an account of the ſpecies we have to refer to No. 556 of this work; to which we have here added other ſynonyms from the works of VAHL and THUNBERG, ſince come to our knowledge. For the ſpecimens of the two fine varieties here given, we are indebted to the collection of Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammerſmith; (ε) is a variety we had never before met with. Both are very fragrant in the evening: (α) has ſometimes four flowers, and is the largeſt of the genus known to us: (ε) comes very near to *triſtis*, but has not a quadrangular leaf. The lower figure in our plate is (α); the upper and principal one (ε). *G.*

T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug: 1. 1807. F. Sansom Sculp.

# CONVALLARIA STELLATA. STAR-FLOWERED SOLOMON'S SEAL.

## *Clafs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 899.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CONVALLARIA *ſtellata ;* (SMILACES. Tournef. *Corollæ rotatæ)* foliis alternis, ſemiamplexicaulibus, ovato-lanceolatis, ſubplicatim ſtriatis, ſubtus villoſis; racemo ſimplici, ovato-oblongo, erecto. *G.*

CONVALLARIA *ſtellata. Linn. Sp. Pl.* 452. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 456. *Mart. Mill. Dict. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 163. *Michaux Flor. Bor-Amer.* 1. 202.

POLYGONATUM virginianum erectum ſpicatum, flore ſtellato. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 536. *ſ.* 15. *c.* 4. *f.* 7.

POLYGONATUM ſpicatum fertile. *Corn. Canad.* 33. *t.* 34.

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DESCR. *Root* fleſhy, creeping; *ſtems* many, upright, round, ſubgeniculately flexuoſe, leafy, joints far ſhorter than leaves, nervedly ſtreaked, quite ſimple, villoſe towards the top; *leaves* all cauline, recurvedly patent, lanceolate-ovate, half-ſtem-embracing, underneath nerved-ſtreaked villoſe, upper ones obſoletely plicate tender; lower ſuboppoſitely alternate; two terminal ones nearly enveloping the inflorescence which they ſurmount; *racemc* ſubthyrſiform, upright, ſimple, ovate-oblong, ſparſe, compact, terminal, the two loweſt flowers iſſuing from the axils of the two upper leaves; *pedicles* about the length of the diameter of the corolla, divaricately patent; *bractes* ſmall, membranous, cloſely adpreſſed to and much ſhorter than theſe;

*corolla*

*corolla* ſmall, yellowiſh white, hexapetaloufly parted, rotate; ſegments oval-oblong, blunt; *filaments* about twice ſhorter than theſe, hypogynous, adnate to their baſe, flat, ſubulate, upright-diverging; *anthers* ſmall, yellow, ovate-round; *ſtyle* upright, tapering from and twice ſhorter than the germen, ſubulate, triquetral; *ſtigma* inconſpicuous; *germen* yellowiſh white, round-ovate, ſubſextoroſe.

A hardy perennial plant; native of Canada; flowers in May; the bloſſom has a ſlight degree of fragrance; long ſince cultivated in this country. Our drawing was made at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S. *G.*

# ANTHERICUM REVOLUTUM. CURLED-FLOWERED ANTHERICUM.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 816.

OBS. *Differt Ornithogalo et Albuca radicatione habente rhizoma crasse vel etiam subtuberose et fasciculatim fibrosum et haud raro in caudicem productum.* G.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ANTHERICUM *revolutum*; foliis ex loratis longe attenuatis, crassis, coriaceis, striatis, partim glanduloso-scabridiusculis; caule stricto, divaricatim ramoso; racemis multifloris, rariusculis; pedicellis subappressis; corolla revoluto-rotata; laciniis lineari-oblongis, obtusulis; filamentis fasciculatim convergentibus, basi complanatis et germini exiguo adaptatis, alternis præ aliis floccoso-pubescentibus. G.

ANTHERICUM *revolutum. Linn. Sp.* 445. *Syst.* 330. *Mill. Dict.* 1. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 447. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 138. *Thunb. Prod.* 62. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

ANTHERICUM *flexifolium. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 412. *Coll. Suppl.* 93. *Hayne Term. Bot. t.* 30. *f.* 6. *Linn. Suppl.* 201. *? Thunb. Prod.* 62. *? Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 135. Allegavimus Linnæi et Thunbergii synonima quia ab aliis allegata, sed, uti nobis videtur, ex mera conjectura; et conjectura quidem solò freta tituli specifici identitate, repugnante descriptione. G.

PHALANGIUM æthiopicum ramosum, floribus albis, petalis reflexis. *Commel. Hort. Amst.* 1. 67. *t.* 34. fig. bona.

DESCR.

Descr. A fleſhy *rootſtock* from which deſcend ſeveral thick fleſhy ſubfuſiform fibres or roots. *Stem* upright, ſtrict, round, compreſſed, paniculately and divaricately branched; *inflorescence* racemoſe; *racemes* ſeveral, ſtraight, many-flowered, rather cloſe; *pedicles* rather ſhorter than the diameter of the corolla, filiform, upright, diverging but little; *bracteſ* ſhorter than theſe, membranous, ovate, convolute, awned-acuminate; *corolla* ſix-parted, revolutely radiate, at their baſe turbinately convergent for a very ſhort ſpace; *ſegments* linear-oblong, ſomewhat concave, obtuſe, white, traverſed by a green keeled line without, ſlightly unguiculate and marked with a kind of double yellow ſtain at the baſe within, inner ones nearly twice the broadeſt; *filaments* entirely hypogynous, not adnate to the ſegments, than which they are ſomewhat ſhorter, attenuately filiform, erect, faſciculately convergent, flattened downwards, and adpreſſed to the germen, where they are tomentoſely pubeſcent, particularly the alternate ones, which are ſomewhat higher; *anthers* ſhort-oblong; *ſtyle* erect, longer than ſtamens, filiformly ſlender, ſlightly curved; *ſtigma* an inconſpicuous point; *germen* green, ſmall, hexagonally obovate, perforated by three ſmall pore-like apertures, from each of which iſſues a ſmall drop of cryſtalline liquid, as in Hyacinthus *orientalis*.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope; cultivated in 1731, by Miller. Our drawing was made at the Nurſery of Meſſrs. Whitley and Brame's, Old-Brompton. *G.*

№ 1045

# MORÆA BITUMINOSA. YELLOW-FLOWERED CLAMMY MORÆA.

## *Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nos.* 593, 613, & 695.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MORÆA *bituminosa (imberbis; stigm. petaloidea)* foliis nonnullis, convoluto-concavis; extimo spiraliter torto; cauli brachiatim et fasciculatim polystachio; ramulis viridi-viscosis; corollæ laminis conformibus, ovato-oblongis, acutis; extimis majoribus, cujus ungues imo scrobiculati, melliferi; filamentis basin usque discretis, columnariter arrectis. *G.*

MORÆA *bituminosa. G. in Ann. of Bot. v.* 1. *p.* 240.

IRIS *bituminosa. Thunb. Diss. n.* 42. *tab.* 2. *f.* 2. *prod.* 12. *Linn. Suppl.* 98. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 150. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 239.

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DESCR. *Root* a bulb-tuber; *Leaves* several, linear-lorate, convolute-concave, lower one spirally twisted sometimes at the base, at others very remarkably so and for a considerable distance towards the upper part, (in our plant it was only so very near the base, whence the draughtsman has not shewn that character in the figure, having done the upper length only) shorter than the stem, smooth, streaked on the outside, shining on the under; subradical longest, stem-embracing, sheathing for some distance; upper ones spathe-like, short; *stem* about two feet high or more, culmaceous, paniculately branching, something in the manner of a chandelier, jointed, upright, stiffish, elastic, smooth, sheathed at every joint by a *leaf-like stipule*, from the axil of which issue the *branches*, from the lowermost one, from the next two, from the uppermost three; these *branches* or *peduncles* are fascicled of equal length, assurgently diverging, with one flower-fascicle, filiform, stiffish, elastic, green,

green, ſmeared over with a tranſparent glutinous ſubſtance, that retains all ſmall inſects and any light particles that touch it; *floral faſcicles* 4—5 flowered, upright, lanceolate, conduplicate-convolute, round, green, free from any of the ſticky ſubſtance that covers the branches, about an inch in length, ſphacelate towards the top; *pedicles* encloſed; *flowers* expanding towards the evening, ſcarcely laſting more than three or four hours; *corolla* hexapetaloufly parted, beardleſs; *ungues* turbinately converging, upright; outer ones having a ſmall melliferous indentation at their baſe; *laminæ* uniform, ovate-oblong, acute, pendulous-reflected, alternate ones largeſt; *filaments* length of the ſtyle and longer, ungues parted to their very baſe, but, converging into a kind of roundiſh column, they appear, until examined, as if they were monadelphous; *anthers* linear-oblong, browniſh, pointed; *ſtigmas* petaloid, divaricately patent; *inner lip* bifid, ſubcuneate, upright, ſerrately-gaſhed, *outer lip* ſmall, bipartite; *germen* ſhort, turbinately triquetral.

We think this plant is ſcarcely ſpecifically diſtinct from *viſcaria*, already given No. 587 of this work; but, as it is a taller plant than that, with ſpiral channelled leaves, which in theſe are flatter and not at all twiſted; and has beſides a different coloured corolla, as well as green inſtead of browniſh branches, as in *viſcaria*, we have retained THUNBERG's name and kept it diſtinct.—In the 2d page of No. 696 above, we have deſcribed, in an amended ſpecific character of MORÆA *viſcaria*, the filaments as connate; in this we were deceived by appearances, and for want of due inſpection; they are completely diſtinct, and entirely the ſame as in the preſent ſpecies.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence the ſpecimen, from which our drawing was taken, was imported by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammerſmith, who had alſo ſome plants of MORÆA *viſcaria*, by which we were enabled to diſcover the miſtake we had made in regard to the ſtamens of that ſpecies.—In both every other part is free from that clammy ſubſtance that covers the branches. *G.*

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## *ERRATUM.*

No. 696, pag. alt. l. 33, *pro* "filamentis connatis," *lege* "filamentis baſin uſque diſcretis."

N°1046

# ALBUCA PHYSODES. DINGY-FLOWERED ALBUCA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vide Num.* 871.

OBS. *Differt* ORNITHOGALO *alternis laciniis apice fornicato-inflexulis incraſſatiſque; ſtylo triquetro quaſi ex tribus concretis; ſtigmate glanduloſo pubeſcente; antherico per radicem ſolido-bulboſam.* G.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALBUCA *phyſodes;* bulbo ſubtunicato-ſolido; foliis lanceolato-oblongis, diu poſt emarcidam infloreſcentiam provenientibus; racemo pyramidato-oblongo, confertiuſculo; pedicellis horizontaliter porrectis; tota corolla ſtellato-patente; filamentis baſi extus glanduloſo-pubeſcentibus; ſtigmate parum conſpicuo, depreſſo, glanduloſo-hirtulo. *G.*

ANTHERICUM *phyſodes. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 418. *Coll. Suppl.* 94. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 147.—rejecto Thunbergii ſynonymo nimis dubio. *G.*

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DESCR. *Root* ſubtunicate, nearly ſolid, of a very cloſe texture and firm ſubſtance, ovate-pyramidal, of a pinkiſh hue on the outſide, covered with very fine cuticles; *leaves* 5—6, 6—9 inches long, 1—1½ broad, appearing long after the entire decay of the infloreſcence, ſeveral, ambient, from upright diverging, oblong-lanceolate, channelled-concave, convolute at the baſe, entire, ſtreaked, ſhining; *ſcape* naked, upright, round, purpliſh; *raceme* upright, ſparſe, from oblong-pyramidate, many-flowered, not cloſe; *pedicles* filiform, ſeveral times longer than the diameter of the corolla, horizontally patent, at right angles with the *rachis*; *bractes* ſmall, concave, bluntiſh;

bluntiſh; *corolla* of a very pale yellow-brown, ſtellately patent, hexapetalouſly parted; *ſegments* linear-oblong, inwards concave, bluntiſh, with their ſummits fornicately incurved for a very ſhort ſpace, outwards traverſed longitudinally by a ſubcarinate ſtreak; *filaments* about a third ſhorter than ſegments, equal, ſubulate, narrowed at their baſe, where they are ſlightly glandular-pubeſcent; *anthers* oblong, ſhort, incumbent, yellow-green; *ſtyle* rather longer than germen, higher than ſtamens, about even with the corolla, upright, triquetral-ſiliform; *ſtigma* a depreſſed termination or point, pencil-wiſe and glandularly pubeſcent; *germen* pyramidal-ovate, ſtreaked-ſulcate.

The magnified filaments are repreſented in JACQUIN's figure as covered with cryſtalline papillæ; but we could not perceive ſuch in the magnifier we uſed, and ſuſpect that the painter has been deceived by the pollen that generally adheres to the filaments when diſcharged by the anthers. We do not know how WILLDENOW will contrive to ſhew that ANTHERICUM *marginatum* of THUNBERG's PRODROMUS, is a ſynonym of the preſent ſpecies. A native of the Cape of Good Hope. Drawn at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's. G.

Syd Edwards Del

Pub by T. Curtis St Geo Crescent Sep

# MORÆA TENUIS. BROWN-FLOWERED MORÆA.

*Claſs and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nos.* 593, 613, & 694.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MORÆA *tenuis (barbata ; ſtigmata petaloidea)* folio glabro, ſubunico; caule culmaceo, tenui, ſimplici, vel ramoſo; corollæ laminis extimis integerrimis, recurvatim deflexis, ſuis unguibus triplo-longioribus; his unguibus intimis duplo-brevioribus, baſi ſcrobiculatim melliferis; laminis intimis parvulis, tridentatim partitis, dente media ſpiraliter involuta; filamentis unguibus longioribus æqualibus, deorſum connatis, ſurſum columnariter conniventibus. *G.*

IRIS *tricuſpis.* Var. minor. *Jacq. Ic. rar. v.* 2. *tab.* 222.

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DESCR. *Leaf* one, ſubradical, narrow, linear-lorate, convolute-concave, ſmooth, ſhorter than the ſtem; cuſpidately-caudate; *ſtem* culmaceous, two feet or more high, ſimple or with one or two branchlets, upright, round, ſlender, ſtiffiſh, geniculate, ſheathed at the joints (which are generally two) by a ſingle ſpathelike ſhort leaf, upwards elaſtic, filiform; *floral faſcicle* about three inches long, narrow-lanceolate, round, green, ſmooth, the general involucre or upper valve nearly twice the ſhorteſt; *pedicles* encloſed; *flowers* 2–3 in ſucceſſion, ſcentleſs, not ephemeral as in moſt ſpecies of this genus, but laſting ſix or eight days; *corolla*, Iris-like, hexapetaloufly parted, moſt unequal; *ungues* from upright ſlightly turbinately diverging, concave, *outer* ones glandularly-bearded, twice the broadeſt, ſhorter, with a ſmall indentation at their baſe, overflowing

flowing with a cryſtalline honied ſecretion; *outer laminæ* many times the largeſt, obovate, oblong, refractedly recurved, pendent, narrowed at their baſe and papillofely roughened; *inner* tridentwiſe cleft, two lateral teeth ſmall, middle one ſeveral times the largeſt, acuminate, ſpirally involute; *filaments* columnar, the length of the inner ungues, connate downwards, appearing ſo (till clofely examined) all the way, ſtanding on the glandularly thickened diſk of the corolla; *anthers* oblong-linear, horizontally reflexed, adpreſſed to the ſtigmas; *ſtyle* the length of the filaments; *ſtigmas* petaloid, lorate-linear, radiately patent, horizontal; *inner lip* ſeveral times the largeſt, bipartite, ſegments oblong-acute, bent backwards, upright; *outer lip* minute, bidentately divided, ſegments bent downwards.

What ſpecific diſtinction may be conceived to exiſt between the preſent plant *tricuſpis (Vid. ſupra No.* 168, 696) and *unguiculata (vid. ſupra No.* 593) we have endeavoured to detail in the above ſpecific character; but we can hardly prevail upon ourſelves to deem them really diſtinct ſpecies.

The drawing of this very rare vegetable was made at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, who imported it this year from the Cape of Good Hope. JACQUIN'S ſpecimen has three ſhort branches. *G.*

J. & E. Edwards Lith.  Pubd by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Sept. 1. 1807  F. Sansom Sculp.

# LINUM HYPERICIFOLIUM. MALLOW-FLOWERED FLAX.

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Pet.* 5. *Capſ.* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LINUM *hypericifolium*; foliis ſeſſilibus oblongo-ovatis alternis ſuboppoſitiſque quinquenerviis punctatis margine piloſis, ſtylis ſtaminibus brevioribus baſi coalitis, ſtigmatibus clavatis.
LINUM *hypericifolium. Saliſbury in Paradiſ. Lond.* 79.
LINUM *venuſtum. Bot. Repoſ.* 477.

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DESCR. *Stem* erect, rounded, ſoft-hairy, rough at the lower part from the veſtiges of decayed leaves. *Leaves* alternate, but approaching one another by pairs, ſeſſile, long-oval, five-nerved, ciliated, dotted with ſmall black points. *Peduncles* in a terminal corymb. *Bractes* lance-ſhaped, ciliated. *Calyx* five-leaved, leaflets ovate-acuminate, hairy, three internal, and two external. *Corolla* ſhewy, very like thoſe of the common mallow, five-petalled: *petals* wedge-ſhaped, very obtuſe, quite entire but ſomewhat criſped at the margin, ſtrongly veined; *claws* yellow, fluted, united at the baſe. *Stamens* five: *filaments* dilated at the baſe: *anthers* purple. *Ovary* globoſe-conical, villous: *Styles* united at the baſe, ſhorter by half than ſtamens: *Stigmas* club-ſhaped, reflected between the filaments below the anthers.

We received this beautiful LINUM from Mr. LODDIGES in flower in May laſt, and a ſucceſſion of bloom continued for ſeveral

ſeveral weeks. It was raiſed from ſeeds, which Mr. LODDIGES received from Mount Caucaſus, and we fear whether the root may be more than biennial; but under favourable circumſtances, there is no doubt that ripe ſeeds will be produced.

This comes very near to LINUM *hirſutum* of LINNÆUS, the LINUM *ſylveſtre primum* of CLUSIUS, if it be not a mere variety of that ſpecies, in his deſcription of which, the latter author expreſsly compares the flowers to thoſe of the Mallow; a reſemblance ſo remarkable in our plant, that we had intended calling it *malvæflorum*, had we not been foreſtalled in two of the periodical publications of laſt month. In the reflection of the ſtyles, between the filaments and the clubbed or capitate ſtigmas, it correſponds with the deſcription of LINUM *auſtriacum*; and in the extenſive Herbarium of A. B. LAMBERT, Eſq. there is a ſpecimen from PALLAS, conſidered by him as a hairy variety of that ſpecies, which approaches very near to our plant.

N°1049

# CARDIOSPERMUM HALICACABUM. SMOOTH HEART-SEED.

## *Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Pet.* 4. *Nect.* 4-phyllum, inæquale. *Capf.* 3, connatæ, inflatæ. *Sem.* globofa, cordata macula ad hylum notata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CARDIOSPERMUM *Halicacabum*; caule, petiolis, folioliſque inciſo-dentatis glabris. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 2. *p.* 467.

CARDIOSPERMUM *Halicacabum*; foliis lævibus. *Sp. Pl.* 525. *Hort. Cliff.* 150. *Hort. Upſ.* 97. *Fl. Zeyl.* 142. *Reichard Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 220. *Mart. Mill. Dict. a.* 1. *Kniph. Cent.* 2. *n.* 11. *Gært. Fruct. p.* 1. 381. *t.* 79. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 35. *Loureiro Cochin.* 239?

CARDIOSPERMUM foliis ternato-ternatis acuminatis ferratis. *Browne Jam.* 213.

PISUM veſicarium, fructu nigro, alba macula notato. *Bauh. Pin.* 343. *Sloane Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 238.

PISUM cordatum. *Beſl. Hort. Eyſt. Ord. Æſt.* 13. *t.* 11. *f.* 1. *Park. Theat.* 1378. *Raii Hiſt.* 487.

VESICARIA nigra ſive peregrina. *Trag. Stirp.* 897.

VESICARIA ſive Halicacabum repens. *Matth. Comp.* 728. *Camer. Herb.* 456.

VESICARIA. *Riv. Tetrap. t.* 119.

CORINDUM ſive Halicacabum peregrinum multis. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 173. *Moriſ. Hiſt. ſ.* 1. *t.* 4. *f. ult. p.* 19. *Gerard* 271. *Ger. Emac.* 342.

HALICACABUM peregrinum. *Fuchs Hiſt. Stirp.* 691. *Dod. Pempt.* 455. *Rumph. Amb.* 6. *p.* 60. *t.* 24. *f.* 2.

ULINJA. *Rheede Malab.* 8. *p.* 53. *t.* 28.
CORINDUM ampliore folio, fructu maximo. *Tourn. Inſt.* 431.
WILD PARSLEY. *Hughes Barbad.* 212.

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Conſidering that this plant is a native of tropical countries only, it is rather remarkable that it ſhould have fallen ſo early under the notice of European Botaniſts. But being very uncommon both in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, the ſingularity of the ſeeds, which are perfectly round, of a deep black colour, with a large heart-ſhaped white ſpot, muſt have occaſioned their being brought over, as curioſities, and their vegetating power being more laſting than in many, the propagation of theſe plants was the more eaſy, eſpecially in the ſouthern parts of Europe, where ripe fruit would be readily produced. Our PARKINSON, who received the ſeeds from Italy, but ſuſpected they were not originally of European growth, ſays, " I did never ſee it beare ripe fruite with us, " no not in the hotteſt yeare that I have ſowne it."

This plant has been ſeveral times figured by the older Botaniſts. The original figures are thoſe of TRAGUS, FUCHSIUS, MATTHIOLUS, and GESNER in CAMERARIUS; of theſe the wooden cut in the folio edition of FUCHSIUS is the beſt repreſentation of the habit of the plant, that we have ſeen, and far more correct than the engravings on copper in MORISON, RIVERIUS, and RUMPHIUS. When the doctrine of ſigns was in vogue, the heart, ſo beautifully depicted on this ſeed, could not fail to ſtamp it with the credit of curing all affections of this organ; but unfortunately experience very rarely verifies ſuch fooliſh conceits.

Though an annual of very ſlender growth, we are told by Dr. PATRICK BROWNE, that it climbs to the tops of the talleſt trees in the foreſts of Jamaica. Communicated to us by our friend, Mr. SAMUEL CURTIS, of Walworth, who raiſed it from ſeeds, ſuppoſed to have been received from New South-Wales. This circumſtance, though probably a miſtake, occaſioned a treatment different from what is uſual; the pot of young plants was kept in the moſt airy part of the greenhouſe; by which means they were far more vigorous and healthy than uſual, and ripened their ſeeds freely.

It is not only found in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, but alſo near the mouth of the Rio de Janeiro in South-America, in the northern parts of New-Holland, in Otaheite, and ſome other iſlands in the South-Sea. Flowers in July and Auguſt.

Pubby T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Sept.r 1. 1807

Syd. Edwards Del. et F. Sansom Sculp.

# PÆONIA PEREGRINA. CRIMSON-FLOWERED PEONY.

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Pet.* 5—8. *Styli* 0. *Capſ.* polyſpermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PÆONIA *peregrina;* foliis biternatis: foliolis trilobatis integerrimiſque ſubtus pubeſcentibus, capſulis erectis, albido-tomentoſis.

PÆONIA *peregrina. Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. *n.* 3.
PÆONIA *officinalis* (γ.) *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 1.
PÆONIA peregrina flore ſature rubente. *Bauh. Pin.* 324. *Raii Hiſt.* 696. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 455. *ſ.* 12. *t.* 1. *f.* 11.
PÆONIA byzantina. *Cluſ. Hiſt.* 279. *Ger. Emac.* 982. *f.* 7.
PÆONIA fœmina byzantina. *Park. Parad.* 342. *n.* 6. *t.* 343. *f.* 2.
PÆONIA peregrina flore coccineo. *Beſl. Hort. Eyſt. Ord.* 6. *Æſtiv. t.* 9.

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It is upon the authority of the Bankſian Herbarium that we give this as the PÆONIA *peregrina* of MILLER: and if RETZIUS has done well in conſidering certain of the Linnean varieties as diſtinct ſpecies, this has alſo an equal right; the number and form of its capſules, combined with the foliage, affording a ſufficient diſtinction. The bright crimſon colour of the flowers, not at all inclined to purple, was noticed by the older Botaniſts. This is often taken for PÆONIA *humilis*, but does not at all agree with RETZIUS's deſcription of that ſpecies, which has narrower and more divided leaves, and nearly naked germens and capſules; not at all tomentoſe.

The ſynonyms quoted by MILLER appear to us to be correct; but we place more confidence in the deſcriptions than

in

in the figures; the accuracy of that of BESLER, however, leaves no doubt of the propriety of the synonym we have added from his magnificent work.

Though sufficiently hardy to bear our ordinary winters in the open ground, it is considerably more tender than the common Peony. Native of the Levant.

Our drawing was made at Mr. SALISBURY's Botanic Garden, Brompton, in May last.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St.t Geo Crescent Sept.r 1 1807.

E. Sansom Sculp.

# POLYGALA SENEGA. OFFICINAL MILK-WORT, or RATTLE-SNAKE-ROOT.

*Claſs and Order.*

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus : foliolis alæformibus, coloratis. *Capſ.* ob-cordatum, 2-loculare.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

POLYGALA *Senega ;* floribus imberbibus ſpicatis, caule erecto herbaceo ſimpliciſſimo, foliis lato lanceolatis. *Sp. Pl.* 990. *Reich.* 3. *p.* 390. *Amæn. Acad.* 2. *p.* 139. *t.* 2. *Mill. Dict. cum Icone. Hort. Kew.* 3. *p.* 6. *Woodv. Med. Bot.* 253. *t.* 93. *Gron. Virg. ed.* 1. 80. 2. 103. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 32. *Michaux Flor. Am. Bor.* 2. *p.* 53.

POLYGALA *Senega. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 894.

POLYGALA ? Plantula Marilandica, caule non ramoſo, ſpica in faſtigio ſingulari e floſculis albis compoſita. *Raii Sup.* 640.

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A hardy perennial, cultivated by MILLER, in 1759, but having little beauty to boaſt, is rarely met with in our gardens. It was once however a plant of conſiderable intereſt; firſt brought into notice by Dr. TENNENT, an American phyſician, as a ſpecific for the bite of the rattle-ſnake, a uſe which he learned of the Indians. He afterwards, from ſome analogy in the ſymptoms, tried it in pleuriſy, with very great ſucceſs; and it became a remedy in conſiderable vogue in Europe as well as in America. Dr. TENNENT received a reward from the houſe of repreſentatives of Pennſylvania for the diſcovery; nevertheleſs

nevertheleſs it has fallen into diſuſe, a fate that has generally attended medicines, which are at firſt too highly extolled. It is however undoubtedly poſſeſſed of active powers, and is not unworthy of having its real virtues better aſcertained than they have hitherto been. It varies with white and roſe-coloured flowers.

Communicated by Mr. LODDIGES. Flowers in July. Native of North-America.

# BABIANA STRICTA (γ.) PURPLE-FLOWERED BABIANA.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nos.* 576 & 680, *et Annals of Botany,* 1. 233.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.—Vid. Nos.* 621 & 637.

BABIANA *ſtricta. Vid. ſupra Nos.* 621 & 637, *rejecto ſynonymo* IXIÆ villoſæ. *Jacq. Coll. & Ic. Rar. quæ noſtra* BABIANA obtuſifolia. *Vid. ſupra* 1019.
(γ) corolla purpurea. G.
BABIANA *purpurea. Nobis ſupra No.* 1019. *pag. alt.*
IXIA *purpurea. Jacq. Ic. Rar.* 2. *t.* 286. *Coll.* 3. 268. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 198.
GLADIOLUS *ſtrictus. Vahl Enum.* 2. 118.
GLADIOLUS *purpureus. Id. l. c.* 2. 114.
IXIA *villoſa.* β. *Mart. Mill. Dict.*

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As the preſent plant had been already enumerated by JACQUIN and ourſelves as a diſtinct ſpecies, we wiſhed to have continued it ſuch; but, upon comparing the living plants, could detect no one mark of ſpecific difference, nor indeed any difference whatever, except colour and ſcent; we have therefore reduced it to a variety of the preſent ſpecies, two of which have been already publiſhed by us.

Our ſpecimen was imported by Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, from the Cape of Good Hope. It would be rather difficult to ſelect a good ſpecific difference between this and *rubro cyanea.* G.

J. Edwards Del

Pub. by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct.r 1 1807

F. Sansom Sculp.

Rob by T Curtis St Geo Crescent Oct 1 1807

# BABIANA SULPHUREA. PALE-FLOWERED BABIANA.

*Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Nos.* 576 *&* 680, *et Annals of Botany,* 1. *p.* 233.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

BABIANA *sulphurea;* foliis totis villosis; scapo assurgenter inclinato his longiore; media spatharum valva duplo longiore; tubo hac breviore; limbo subregulari, erecto, patentissimo; laciniis ovatis oblongis, tubo subtriplo longioribus; staminibus subadscendentibus. *G.*

BABIANA *sulphurea. Nobis supra No.* 1019. *pag. alt. uti et in Annals of Bot.* 1. 234.

GLADIOLUS *sulphureus. Jacq. Coll.* 3. 258. *Ic. Rar.* 2. 239. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 99.

GLADIOLUS *plicatus. Bot. Rep. tab.* 268.

GLADIOLUS *pigmæus. Burm. Flore Cap.* 1.*?* *Houtt.* 11. 46.*?* *Pluk. t.* 424. *f.* 8.*?*

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It is very difficult to define with any precision the specific difference between this and *stricta;* yet we think them distinct species. Besides general appearance, the stamens are here subadscendent, not entirely trifarious, neither is the corolla precisely regular; the segments are also proportionately longer than the tube.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence it was imported some years ago by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY of Hammersmith. Seems to us intermediate between *stricta* and *plicata.* G.

# HESPERANTHA CINNAMOMEA. THE CINNAMON EVENING-FLOWER.

*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vid. Num.* 790, *et in Annals of Botany, v.* 1. *p.* 224, *et General Index, p.* 38.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HESPERANTHA *cinnamomea ;* foliis falcato-enfatis, inferioribus crifpatis ; fpatharum valva extima herbacea, naviculari-conduplicata, ftriata ; corolla erecta ; limbo rotato-patente ; antheris vibratilibus ; ftigmatibus ufque ad tubum difcretis, infra ftamina (quibus brevioribus) effufis. *G.*

HESPERANTHA *cinnamomea. Nobis, Ann. of Bot.* 1. 225.
IXIA *cinnamomea. Thunb. Diff. de Ixia, n.* 9. *cum tab. Prod.* 9. *Linn. Suppl.* 92. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 199. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 56.

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This very rare plant can only be diftinguifhed from its congener *falcata (fupra No.* 566*)* by the curling or undulation of the lower leaves, by having ftigmas much fhorter inftead of equal to or longer than the ftamens, in being altogether a fmaller plant than that, and in having a different kind of fragrance, which to us appears to refemble that of the oil of cloves. In all other refpects the defcription and what relates to *falcata*, as given above (No. 566), will entirely apply to *cinnamomea.*

Our drawing was made from a fpecimen imported this year from the Cape of Good Hope, by Meffrs. LEE and KENNEDY, of Hammerfmith, with whom it flowered very probably for the firft time in Europe. *Falcata* has been perpetually miftaken for the prefent fpecies ; and, perhaps, after all they are mere varieties of each other. *G.*

N.º 1054

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. George Street

# PHALANGIUM RAMOSUM. BRANCHING SPIDER-WORT.

*Claſs and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vide Num.* 914.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHALANGIUM *ramoſum ;* foliis gramineis, longe ſubulatis, plano-canaliculatis ; caule paniculatim ramoſo ; racemis remotiuſculis ; corolla explanato-patente ; laciniis intimis duplo latioribus, obtuſiſſimis et ſæpius undulatis ; ſtaminibus divergenter porrectis. *G.*

PHALANGIUM *ramoſum. Lam. et Decand. Flor. Franç.* 3. 210.

ANTHERICUM *ramoſum. Scop. Carn. n.* 413. *Jacq. Auſtr. tab.* 161. *Zorn. Ic.* 215. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 447. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 138. *Pollich. Palat.* 1. *p.* 333.

ANTHERICUM foliis planis, corollis planis deciduis. *It. Gotl.* 178. *Flor. Suec.* 267, 289.

PHALANGIUM *Hall. Helv. n.* 1208.

ANTHERICUM caulibus ramoſis, foliis planis. *Guett. Stamp.* 129.

PHALANGIUM ramoſum. *Dodon. Pempt.* 106. *Beſl. Hort. Eyſt.* 7. *Ord. Vern, t.* 1. *f.* 2.

PHALANGIUM parvo flore ramoſum. *Bauh. Pin,* 29. *Lob. Ic.* 47.

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A native of Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, and France. Cultivated with us ever ſince 1597. Perfectly hardy and common. We need add no further deſcription to the many already given ; but as the root has been deſcribed as " round," we muſt obſerve, that it is " faſciculately fibrous," as uſual in this genus ; the leaves have alſo been called " flat," but they in fact are more or leſs " channelled and carinate ;" the piſtil is termed " ſtraight" by ſome, yet is ſomewhat " declined and aſſurgent, or curved upwards." The pedicles or branchlets are about the length of the diameter of the corolla, and are near the baſe obſcurely jointed, as in PHALANGIUM *Liliago ;* a circumſtance we have never found noticed. Blooms about June and July. *G.*

Pubd by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand Oct.r 1.1807.

# MARTYNIA PROBOSCIDEA. HORN-CAPSULED MARTYNIA.

## *Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Cor.* ringens. *Staminis* quinti rudimentum. *Stigma* 2-lamellatum. *Capſ.* lignoſa, corticata, roſtro hamato, 4-locularis, 2-valvis. *Semina* baccata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MARTYNIA *Proboſcidea;* caule ramoſo, foliis integerrimis ſinubus dilatatis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 339. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 5.

MARTYNIA *Proboſcidea;* ramis ſparſis, foliis cordato-ovatis integerrimis, capſulæ roſtro longiſſimo. *Gloxin Obſ. p.* 14.

MARTYNIA *Proboſcidea;* caule ramoſo, foliis alternis cordatis integerrimis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. v.* 3. *p.* 264.

MARTYNIA *alternifolia;* calyce duplici: interiore monophyllo, foliis cordato-ſubrotundis integerrimis, capſulæ roſtro longiſſimo incurvo. *Lamarck Encycl.* 2. *p.* 112.

MARTYNIA *annua. Spec. Pl.* 826. *Reich.* 3. 142. *Fabr. Helmſt.* 240. *Kniph. Cent.* 8. *n.* 66. *Sabb. Hort.* 2. 91. *Swartz Obſ.* 230. *Gærtn. Fruct.* 2. *p.* 131. *t.* 110.

MARTYNIA caule ramoſo, foliis cordato-ovatis piloſis. *Mill. Ic.* 286.

MARTYNIA *Louiſiana. Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. *n.* 3.

MARTYNIA annua villoſa. *Kretzſchmar Monogr. Ic.*

MARTYNIA caule petioliſque fiſtuloſis, floribus bibracteatis. *Gouan Hort.* 303.

PROBOSCIDEA *Juſſieui. Schmidel Icon.* 49. *t.* 12, 13. *Medicus Botan. Beob.* 1783. *p.* 20.

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Native of Louiſiana on the borders of the Miſſiſſippi, whence the ſeeds were firſt brought to the Paris garden, and thence diſtributed

distributed to several other parts of Europe. PHILIP MILLER received seeds from M. RICHARD, the King of France's gardener at Verſailles, before the year 1759. It is an annual plant, which ſometimes ripens its ſeeds in this country, but not without the aid of a bark ſtove, and then only in favourable ſeaſons; ſo that without a ſupply of ſeeds from abroad, it is conſtantly in danger of being loſt. On this account it is rarely met with in our collections, though it poſſeſſes the recommendations of beauty, ſingularity, and, according to ſome, of fragrance: but for the latter quality it will not we apprehend be very generally applauded.

We received the plant when juſt coming into flower in June laſt, from Mr. LODDIGES of Hackney, and it continued to thrive and flower freely in a bow window, which has not the advantage of much ſun.

LINNÆUS confounded at leaſt two ſpecies under his MARTYNIA *anna*. WILLDENOW has attempted to improve the ſpecific character, but without ſucceſs, as the leaves are oppoſite, as well as alternate.

Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Oct.r 1 1807. F. Sansom Sculp.

# CLETHRA ARBOREA. TREE CLETHRA.

*Clafs and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus feu 5-partitus. *Pet.* 5. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capf.* 3-locularis, 3-valvis: diffepimenta fimplicia, valvis contraria.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CLETHRA *arborea*; foliis oblongo-ovatis acutis ferratis glabris, racemis compofitis hirfutis ebracteatis, petalis emarginatis.

CLETHRA *arborea*; foliis oblongo-lanceolatis utrinque glabris, racemis fpiciformibus, calycibus obtufis. *Hort. Kew.* 2. *p.* 73. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 3.

CLETHRA *arborea*. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 620.

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DESCR. *Stem* arborefcent. *Leaves* fcattered, oblong-ovate, narrowing at both ends, ferrate, leathery, fmooth on both fides, paler underneath. *Flowers* in terminal compound racemes, without bractes at the time of flowering. *Peduncles* and *Pedicles* red, hairy, the latter filiform nodding. *Calyx* 5-leaved: *leaflets* ovate, concave obtufe, perfiftent, two inner ones whiter than the others. *Corolla* bell-fhaped, five-petaled: *Petals* wedge-fhaped, very obtufe, emarginate, white, external ones tipped with red on the outfide. *Stamens* 10: *filaments* the length of the calyx, inferted at the very bafe of the petal: *Anthers* horned at the bafe, reverfed as in Pyrola. *Germen* nearly globular, hairy. *Style* erect. *Stigma* trifid. Both the leaflets of the calyx and the petals are entirely diftinct, which is unufual in the natural order of Ericineæ, to which Clethra belongs.

This beautiful greenhoufe fhrub is a native of Madeira, where it grows into a tree, and is called by the inhabitants FOLHADA. Introduced to the Kew gardens by Mr. MASSON in 1784, and is now by no means uncommon, being readily propagated by cuttings. We believe it has never been before figured. Flowers in July and Auguft. Our drawing was taken at Meffrs. WHITLEY and BRAME's, Old-Brompton.

Syd. Edwards Del.

Pub by T. Curtis St. Geo: Grescent Oct 1 1807

F. Sansom Sculp

# MELALEUCA NERIIFOLIA. OLEANDER-LEAVED MELALEUCA.

## *Claſs and Order.*

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus, ſemiſuperus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Filamenta* multa, connata in 5 corpora. *Stylus* 1. *Capſ.* ſemiveſtita, 3-locularis.

## *Specific Character.*

MELALEUCA *neriifolia;* foliis oppoſitis lanceolatis acutis uninerviis, petiolis decurrentibus, pedunculis axillaribus trichotomis, filamentis corolla brevioribus.

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DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby, upright, branched: *branches* ſubalate. *Leaves* oppoſite, lanceolate, acute, rigid, ſubmarginate, quite entire, ſmooth, pale on the under ſide, perforate when held to the light with ſmall pellucid dots, one-ribbed, with minute, tranſverſe, ſimple veins, petiolated: *petiole* decurrent down the branch. *Flowers* bright yellow, in a trichotomous, panicle: *peduncles* ſolitary, erect, longer than petiole, ſhorter by two-thirds than leaf, hardly pubeſcent: *pedicles* ſhorter than calyx. *Bractes* 2, leaf-like, below the panicle. *Calyx* ſemiſuperior, five-cleft: *leaflets* ovate, concave, obtuſe. *Corolla* 5-petaled: *petals* quite entire, ovate, obtuſe, ſpreading, inſerted in the calyx. *Stamens* about 20: *filaments* collected into five bundles, but hardly cohering, ſcarcely ſo long as the petals, inſerted into the calyx. *Anthers* globular.

The leaves have very little of the aromatic taſte ſo prevalent in moſt ſpecies of Melaleuca, but are aſtringent and bitteriſh, approaching the flavour of thoſe of the Tea-Tree.

Comes

Comes very near to MELALEUCA *laurina* of SMITH, but differs, in that the leaves of our plant are conſtantly oppoſite, and of a different form and ſubſtance, reſembling very much thoſe of the Oleander, but ſmaller; the peduncles too are much longer than in the ſpecimen of MELALEUCA *laurina* in the Bankſian Herbarium.

Beſides the laſt-mentioned plant, we underſtand that Mr. BROWN has detected ſome other cloſely-allied ſpecies in New-Holland; ſo that we have no doubt of the propriety of ſeparating theſe plants into a diſtinct genus; but as we are unacquainted with the fruit of our ſpecies, we willingly leave this taſk to better qualified Botaniſts, contenting ourſelves with placing it, for the preſent, by the ſide of Dr. SMITH'S MELALEUCA *laurina*, of which it is undoubtedly a congener.

Communicated by Mr. BARR, Nurſeryman, at Ball's-Pond, Iſlington, who raiſed many plants ſome years ſince from ſeeds he procured from New South-Wales. Flowers in Auguſt. We have ſeen it in bloſſom alſo at the ſame time at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S and at Mr. COLVILLE'S; but all theſe plants were originally from Mr. BARR'S ſtock. Is readily propagated by cuttings.

J. Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Oct.r 1. 1807. F. Sansom Sc.

# ROSA MULTIFLORA. BRAMBLE-FLOWERED ROSE.

*Claſs and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Petala* 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnoſus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima, hiſpida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ROSA *multiflora ;* germinibus ovatis pedunculiſque inermibus villoſis, caule petioliſque aculeatis. *Thunb. Jap.* 214. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1077. *Syſt. Vegetab. Murr.* 474. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 30.
ROSA *flava. Donn's Cat. p.* 121.

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DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby, erect, tall, ſmooth, prickly. *Branches* round, ſmooth, prickly. *Prickles* ſcattered, recurved. *Leaves* alternate, on long downy footſtalks, with here and there a ſmall recurved prickle : *leaflets* oppoſite, ſeſſile, ovate, ſerrate, ſmooth on the upper ſurface, downy on the under, veins running parallel from the midrib to the edge. *Stipulæ* adnate to the baſe of the petiole, dentate, cleft above into two long ſubulate ſegments. *Flowers* in a terminal panicle very like double flowering bramble. *Peduncle* and *pedicles* downy, unarmed. *Calyx* very hairy. *Styles* filiform hairy.

Our drawing of this lively and agreeable Roſe was taken at Meſſrs. COLVILLE's, in the King's-Road, where it flowered freely in July laſt. We believe that the country owes the introduction of this Roſe from China to Mr. EVANS, of the Eaſt-India Houſe, by whom it has been liberally diſtributed ; and its flowering has been expected with ſome degree of intereſt, as its bloſſoms were ſuppoſed to have been yellow ; whence

whence the name of Rosa *flava* in Donn's Catalogue, if we do not miſtake. There can be no doubt of its being a double coloured variety of the Rosa *multiflora* of Japan; with Thunberg's deſcription of which, in his Flora Japonica, it correſponds in every reſpect, except that he ſays the flowers are white. Had it been an undeſcribed ſpecies, we ſhould have called it Rosa *rubiflora*, as the flowers reſemble thoſe of the bramble, not only in external appearance, but in the length of the ſtyles: we have therefore adopted this in our Engliſh name. Indeed, without ſeeing the fruit, it is not poſſible to decide abſolutely whether it belong to the genus Rosa or Rubus; but on the preſumption that our plant is the ſame as that deſcribed by Thunberg, combined with the general habit, we refer it to the former genus.

Is propagated by cuttings, but ſeems in general to be ſhy of flowering, perhaps for want of being ſufficiently expoſed to the open air.

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